

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA.

THE "Cotton States and International Exposition" will be formally opened at Atlanta on September 18, and all accounts in the press go to show that the "World's Fair in the sunny South" will prove a magnificent success. Two interesting magazine articles describe the origin of the undertaking and its most significant features. Margherita A. Hamm, writing in *The Peterson Magazine*, says that the Southern Exposition "means the regeneration of an entire people" and testifies to the final disappearance of old ideas and traditions. She says further:

"Were the coming fair one tenth or one twentieth of its present august proportions, the meaning would still be the same, and the same would be the lesson it teaches to the careful student of human events. To such an observer, the panorama of palatial buildings, moving machinery, acres of painted canvas, the ten thousand products of human industry which are displayed in serried ranks, the soldiers of the great army of the brain—all attractive enough, but merely constituting a curtain which, when in due course of time it rises, will show a scene such as will rejoice the heart of the patriot and the citizen of the world. Behind it lies the utilization of the illimitable resources of the South; the working of the great beds of coal and lignite, iron and lead, marl and phosphate rock, sulfur, and gold which make its soils as rich as the precious strata of California; the erection of mills and factories, forges and foundries, kilns and reverberatory furnaces, looms and laboratories, machine-shops, locomotive works, round-houses and storages, until the land is a picture of universal activity. The harnessing of the water-power, the establishment of seaports, the upbuilding of a mighty commerce direct from its own wharves to every metropolis in other lands, and the accumulation of a wealth alongside of which that of bleak New England and of cold New York shall seem insignificant, is a work that is steadily progressing. There is a certain electric quality in the atmosphere of the new South; the languor and *laissez-faire* of the past are dead and forgotten. In their place stands the restless and resistless energy with which the American character has become identified."

Regarding the inception and purposes of the Atlanta Exposi-

tion, Mr. J. K. Ohi writes as follows in *The Chautauquan* (August):

"When the men of the South came back from Chicago they brought with them as their most vivid impression a regret that the Southern States had not been better represented at the great World's Fair. It was with the idea of overcoming the bad impression which had been made by failure to display her resources at Chicago and with the idea of directing the attention of the world to the South, especially at this time which seems to be the eve of a return of general prosperity, that the men of Atlanta determined upon this Exposition. The newspapers were foremost in suggesting the enterprise. Then it was immediately taken hold of by the business men in all walks of life and from a small meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Hall, the Cotton States and International Exposition has grown to an enterprise second only in importance to that similar enterprise at Chicago which can scarcely be equaled in the world's history.

"The main purposes in this Exposition—which is essentially Southern in its idea—are: to show to the world the unlimited resources of the South; to show to the people of the South what they themselves possess and what is being accomplished in the rest of the world; and to bring the Central, Southern, and Latin-American countries, about which we are all of us so ignorant and which unquestionably promise a vast field of commerce to this country,—to bring those countries in closer contact commercially with the United States, especially through the Southern ports. Perhaps the name 'Cotton States and Pan-American' would have better expressed the idea of the Exposition proposed, but 'Pan-American' had been so generally used that it was deemed best to employ another word—even broader in its scope—'International.' . . ."

"The first step was to prove the earnestness of these people in the movement, and this was done by the immediate subscription of \$225,000 as a nucleus fund. Then it was decided to ask for the Government's recognition and Government aid. The securing of this recognition and the \$200,000 for a Government exhibit was a brilliant coup which at once placed the enterprise on its proper footing. It insured a splendid Government exhibit which would of itself be a great attraction, and it placed the Exposition in a position to go before the other countries with a request for government exhibits.

"Then came the recognition in the same practical way from the other States of the South, in all of which there is not only active sympathy for the movement but the heartiest cooperation on the part of the Government and the people. Almost all of the Southern States will be represented by buildings, and those that will not will have exhibits in the building specially appropriated for the character of what they have to show. Commissioners were sent to the South American countries, and of these it is now certain that Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Chile, and the Argentine Republic will each have a building and will make an exhibit. The international feature, therefore, is assured; and while the Cotton States and International Exposition will not of course be the equal in size to the World's Fair, it



CHAS. E. COLLIER,  
President of the Exposition.

will still be, within its special scope, equally complete, while in some of its special features it will undoubtedly excel that greater show."

The Exposition grounds are just outside the city limits, and the beauty of the location is said to be very great. There will be about thirty principal buildings, among which may be mentioned the Government Building, Minerals and Forestry, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Machinery, Fine Arts, Electricity, Transportation, Agricultural, Fire Apparatus, etc. Among the most prominent features of the Exposition will be the Woman's Building and the Negro Building. With reference to the former, Miss Hamm writes:

"It will be an agreeable surprise to every woman in the land. It was designed by a woman, has been managed by women, and will be devoted exclusively to women's work, women's ware, and women's ideas. It was designed by Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburg, her plan being the successful one in a competition among over thirty architects. The building is almost classic in appearance, being a structure in the Colonial Renaissance style, with a handsome flat dome and extremely beautiful treatment of details.

"It is two stories in height, with a magnificent basement, larger than the floor of average government buildings; has handsome approaches and a mighty roof which can be utilized as a promenade. It is almost square in design. The interior arrangement is in every respect a model. There is a handsome library for books, magazines, newspapers, and other publications by women; a music room for their musical compositions; a scientific room for their patents, inventions, and copyrights; halls for their work in sewing, embroidery, drawn work, wood-carving, ceramics, china-painting, glass decoration, illuminating, repoussé work, clay-modeling, bric-à-brac, and art design. There is a cooking-school in which masters of the culinary art will lecture daily to the public, conduct classes of those who desire to learn, and give information to those who wish it. There will be a fine display of kindergarten games, toys, furniture, and other paraphernalia. There will be a grand showing of paintings in oil and water-colors, of etchings, crayon work, black and white engraving, wood-cutting, architectural design, engineering, landscape gardening, and sculpture. There will be a section for educational exhibits of all sorts, and another section for technical art, such as the making of book-covers, sloyd, pyrography, furniture designs, tile-making, panel painting, wall paper, hangings, curtains, carpets, rugs, bamboo and rattan furniture, upholstery, chandeliers and electroliers, and tableware. To still further display the genius of American women, there will be concerts in which the numbers of the program are to be musical compositions from their pens, rendered by superior orchestras under women leaders, solo performances by women, both vocal and instrumental, chamber music by women instrumentalists, and, it is highly probable, a grand orchestra concert in which all the performers will belong to that sex. It will undoubtedly be the finest exhibition of women's work and progress that the world has yet seen."

The Woman's Department is in charge of a Board of Woman Managers, which is divided into several standing committees. The president of the board is Mrs. Joseph Thomson, a beautiful and brilliant woman described as "one of the uncrowned queens of Georgia." The other leaders are: Mrs. W. H. Felton, chairman of the executive committee; Mrs. Maude Andrews Ohl, poet, littérateur, and scholar, chief of the Press Bureau; Mrs. A. B. Steele, secretary; Mrs. Hugh Hagan, who belongs to an illustrious Georgian family, and Mrs. Loulie Gordon, a leader in in-

tellectual and literary circles, representatives at large; Mrs. W. C. Lanier, a woman of great ability, first vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Steele, a famous belle of Atlanta society, secretary of the board; Mrs. William A. Hemphill, head of the professional Woman's Department.

Of the Negro Building, Mr. Ohl says in his article:

"It was designed by a negro architect, constructed by negro workmen hired by negro contractors, and within its walls will be displayed the evidences of the progress which the race has made in the thirty years of freedom. That it will be a display of wide

interest there can be no doubt, for here in the South the negro has been given the greatest opportunity for progress in lines of industry, and the display of what he has done will open the eyes of the doubting. The building will contain examples of his work in all lines of industry and will show his development better than any kind of description could picture it. The Exposition authorities have had the hearty cooperation of the leading men of the race throughout all the States of the South in the work of preparing this exhibit,

regularly appointed commissions of prominent business men, ministers, and educators having charge of preparing what each State will show."

The president of the Exposition Company is Mr. Charles A. Collier, a leading capitalist of Atlanta. There are fifty members in the board of directors, and "the list is practically a list of the successful men of Atlanta." We conclude this account with the following passage from Miss Hamm's article:

"We Americans ought to be proud of our own people. In every part of our broad land are not only the musical sounds of continuous industry, but the visible signs of that intellectual activity and operative brain-power which conquers nature and builds up an ever-increasing civilization. A short while ago it was Philadelphia, yesterday it was Chicago, to-day it is the country at large. To-morrow it will be Atlanta which carries our progress onward and upward. It is not the material prosperity which it involves that we delight in, but it is in that higher prosperity—the prosperity of the trained intellect of the well-organized society, of law and of order, of justice and of our social system, which makes every patriot proud of the work being done by his brothers and sisters of the sunny South."

#### THE OHIO POLITICAL SITUATION.

**I**N the last two elections in Ohio, the Republicans have won by overwhelming majorities, and they are quite confident of another victory next November. The Democrats, however, claim that they have more than a fighting chance, and in their recent State convention everything was subordinated to the interest of party harmony. As a result of a stampede in his favor, ex-Governor Campbell was made the gubernatorial candidate, in spite of his repeated and emphatic declinations of the honor. The platform, which last year explicitly declared for free silver, reaffirms the financial plank of the last National Democratic Convention and strongly indorses the course of the Administration. A free-coinage resolution was voted down by a great majority, owing chiefly, it is said, to the efforts of Senator Brice, who led the anti-free silver wing and who urged the minority to refrain from any action that would alienate the Ohio Democracy from the national organization. The chief struggle will probably be over



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the legislature, which will be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Brice. The Republicans are as anxious to send a Republican colleague for Senator Sherman to Washington as to elect their candidate for governor.

We append a few press comments:

"It was Senator Brice's convention in Ohio. His supremacy was not questioned and his domination was complete. The discomfiture which overtook him last year has been atoned for. He is again the undisputed boss of the Ohio Democracy. Nevertheless, while this is so, the major part of the enthusiasm of the delegates was reserved for James E. Campbell, who, diligently protesting that he would never, never consent, consented to accept the nomination for governor. Mr. Campbell was a delegate, and, like Senator Hill at Saratoga last year, yielded to the stampede in his favor which overwhelmed the convention. It was a shrewd move and good politics to admit the silver delegates, notwithstanding the adverse committee report, and the majority against free silver was so ample that this could be done with impunity: In the platform Senator Brice was handsomely indorsed, along with Grover Cleveland, and his own eulogy of the President was a virtual declaration in favor of a third term for Cleveland."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"The Buckeye Democracy have put their best foot foremost. The unexpected nomination of ex-Governor Campbell places the standard in worthy and competent hands. This action of the State Convention is square notice to the Republicans that there will be no foolishness in the coming campaign. It has, of course, been assumed that the party out of power had not the remotest chance this year of making any headway, in any Northern State particularly. But Mr. Campbell is a man who has a peculiar hold upon the people. His character is of the highest, his ability unquestioned, his purposes patriotic, from his political standpoint; and while he has not sought the honor which has again come to him, he may be expected to arouse public interest and enthusiasm on his side of the line. . . . Should there be any sort of a political cyclone in Ohio this fall, resulting in the election of James E. Campbell to the governorship, no harm will come to the State nor to the country."—*The Telegraph (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"A played-out mascot, shorn of all power and charm four years ago, and a platform which runs contrary to the beliefs and desires of the great bulk of the Democratic Party (no reference to the President intended) are the derricks with which it is proposed to lift the Democracy of Ohio out of a hole 137,000 votes deep! The job needs better machinery. There is not force enough in all Brice's bank account and all the money he can get his hands on to lift such a load, so far and with such tackle. Seriously, there is nothing in the work done at Springfield to inspire a defeated and all but hopeless party."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

"Governor Campbell is the Democratic nominee because he is the choice of the people, the plain, honest people, who are not to be dazzled or seduced by riches from their confidence in a man who has been thoroughly tried and proved faithful as well as able. He has been again and again victorious against heavy odds, because he had not only the enthusiastic support of his own party but also the esteem and confidence of many outside its ranks. This will be the case again if the people of Ohio are true to themselves."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

"This nomination will place Mr. Campbell in a position to dictate terms to the Western and possibly the Eastern Democracy in 1896. It is entirely probable that Mr. Campbell will be defeated because Ohio is naturally a Republican State and General Bushnell, the Republican candidate, is a man of great popularity and is acceptable as a candidate to a very large majority of his party. But the 137,000 plurality rolled up by the Republicans in the election of last year is not to be considered as a record that can be possibly maintained unless the Democrats labor under circumstances so adverse to success that the mass of the party elect to do as they did last year, that is, take no interest whatever in the election. That condition, however, will not apply to this coming gubernatorial campaign. Every one knows that there will be a great deal of political activity and that the Democrats as a rule will go to the polls and vote a straight ticket. The results under these conditions will mean that the Republican plurality will be greatly reduced, and Mr. Campbell therefore will be entitled to the credit of being the one who has in a meas-

ure reunited the Ohio Democracy."—*The Dispatch (Ind.)*, Columbus.

"The history of American politics is full of sudden and sharp changes, but there has seldom been a quicker and greater revolution than is here recorded. The vote in yesterday's convention at Springfield drove the last nail that was required in the coffin of free coinage before its burial. When the Democrats of a State where the party has always been weak on the financial question so far recover their senses as to vote two to one against the silverites, when an unscrupulous politician like Senator Brice sees that his sole hope of a political future rests in the championship of a sound-money President, when a demagog like Campbell, who in 1891 was 'willing to chance it' on a platform declaring for 'free and unlimited coinage,' has to stand in 1895 on a platform from which such a plank was kept by a vote of 524 to 270—then even such purblind antediluvians as Senator Harris of Tennessee and his associates in the recent 'national conference' of free-silver Democrats at Washington must realize that they are wasting their time and strength. If any doubt whatever remained yesterday morning that the Democratic national convention of 1896 will not take up the silver delusion, it was removed before the adjournment of the Ohio convention."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

#### PLENTY OF POLITICS FOR AN OFF-YEAR.

THERE will be some interesting and lively campaigning this fall, the contests in several States being important in themselves and deriving additional importance from the fact that their results will affect the complexion of the Senate and throw considerable light on the national political situation. *The New York Recorder* (Rep.) shows that for an off-year this one is peculiarly full of entertainment for the student of affairs. It says:

"Twelve States will hold more or less important State elections on November 5 next—namely, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In seven of these States legislatures will be elected that will have the choosing of United States Senators in 1896. These seven States are the following named: Maryland, which is to elect a General Assembly that must choose a successor to Senator Gibson; Mississippi, which will elect a legislature by which a Senator to succeed James Z. George will be chosen; Ohio, whose State Legislature to be elected this fall will choose a Republican successor to Senator Brice; Kentucky, whose legislature to be chosen in November will name Mr. Blackburn's successor in the Senate; Iowa, where a successor to Senator Allison will be elected next year by the legislature chosen this fall; Virginia, where one half the members of the State Senate will be chosen to participate in the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Daniel in 1897; and Utah, which will choose the first legislature entitled to elect two Senators to represent her in the national Senate. Moreover, in our own Empire State we shall choose next November fifty State Senators to serve three years, who will vote on the election of a presumably Republican successor to Senator David B. Hill.

"Special interest will center in the election returns of next November from several States whose elections in an off-year are not usually much noticed outside their own borders, because of the efforts of the Cleveland Administration to manipulate them in support of the so-called 'sound-money policy,' which is a thin disguise for Mr. Cleveland's aspiration for a third-term nomination, or, failing to get that, to dictate the nomination of the next national candidate of his party. This fact will make the coming elections in Kentucky and Maryland especially significant.

"The returns from Ohio and Iowa on the one hand, and from Mississippi on the other, will also have more than common significance, because in all three States the Democratic Party has had a severe preliminary fight on the money question, and there will be considerable curiosity to see to what extent the threat of desertion to the third party will be carried out by the free-silver Democrats."

WALLACE: "Even the women have tackled this coinage question. My wife and a lot more have formed a club to discuss it."

Ferry: "H'm. My wife has't got any further than to demand sixteen hats to my one."—*The Inquirer*, Cincinnati.

## FRANCE AND THE WALLER CASE.

SERIOUS complaints against the French Government are made in the American press in connection with the Waller case, and the State Department is urged to give the matter more serious consideration. Some months ago Mr. Waller, formerly our consul at Madagascar, was brought as a prisoner from that island to Marseilles and incarcerated in accordance with an alleged verdict of a court-martial. The charge against him was that he had given the Hovas information concerning the movements and plans of the French troops. Our Minister to Paris was instructed to inquire into the case, and he has since been vainly trying to obtain the evidence on which Mr. Waller was found guilty of acting as a spy and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The failure of the French Government to satisfy our Minister of the regularity of the trial and the justice of the verdict is denounced by the press as an indignity to our Government that ought not to be tolerated any longer. The release of Waller is demanded as well as the payment of a large indemnity.

**Suspend Diplomatic Relations.**—"We have no sympathy whatever with jingoism; we recognize the subjection of our citizens and our ships to foreign jurisdiction when they are within the boundaries of foreign powers; but we certainly owe it to our citizens to protect them from violence and injustice, and we ought not to waive the exercise of this right in the present case merely because France is a leading European nation and has a considerable navy.

"The fact that Waller was, or had been, a United States consul cuts no important figure in the case. He was lawfully in Madagascar and he secured concessions from the Government of the island. France invaded the island, treated the concessions secured by an American from the Hova Government as adverse to her own interests—probably because some French speculators wished to make the money he was likely to make—arrested him, tried him before a military court, and sentenced him for something or other to a very long term of imprisonment; of course all his interests in Madagascar are confiscated or dissipated in the proceedings.

"We do not pretend to know what Waller did or did not; he may have been guilty of acts that would have justified not only his imprisonment for twenty years but his execution. But the conduct of the French Government has been absolutely indefensible. It was only after months of persistent efforts that the Ambassador of the United States was able to obtain the charges on which Waller was convicted. He has not yet succeeded in getting access to the evidence produced against him. . . .

"It was the duty of France to supply the United States Government promptly with copies of the charges on which Waller was arrested and the evidence on which he was convicted. It ought not to have been necessary for Mr. Eustis to ask twice for these papers or for permission to see Waller. Not since the days of the Barbary pirates has the United States been treated as cavalierly as it has been in this instance by the Government of France. If the French Government intends to make it impossible for Mr. Eustis to perform the duties for which he was appointed, then the American legation in Paris is quite useless and our Ambassador should be withdrawn. Unless there is some amendment of French conduct in the Waller case it will not be consistent with the dignity of the United States to maintain diplomatic relations with that country much longer."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

**No Need of Extreme Measures.**—"The attitude which the United States has taken in this matter is one which is based upon fairness and decency. The action of the French Government in thus dealing with an American citizen remains to be explained in detail; but even the French assumption of the right to govern Madagascar and to administer the law of that land is still denied by the American Government and is not likely to be admitted in the near future, especially as the bullying efforts of the French to steal Madagascar have proved a failure up to the present time. . . .

"If France should decline to investigate the case or to make proper reparation for the action of the French soldiers in kidnapping Waller and in hurrying him from Madagascar to Marseilles,

the affair might lead to decidedly grave consequences. In these days, however, no civilized nation takes such a tone in international affairs unless the complaining nation is some small, second-rate power, which is powerless to resent the insults dealt out by a great nation, and even in such cases popular opinion often brings about the downfall of the Ministers who sanction such a policy.

"In the Waller case the two republics are in no manner likely to resort to extreme measures. Public sentiment is as powerful, in its way, as are ironclads and six-inch guns, so far as regards the enforcement of a just and humane policy on the part of the Government of a republic. If the facts in the case show that Waller was unfairly seized and hurried from his home in Madagascar to a dreary cell in a French prison, public sentiment in France will enforce the demand for reparation."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

**Popular Impatience Growing.**—"The misfortunes and wrongs of ex-Consul Waller command increasing sympathy among Americans, and begin to excite other sentiments. It is felt that this American citizen has been treated with brutal injustice, which the French Government has little intention of repairing. According to American opinion he was imprisoned on a false charge of aiding the Hovas in Madagascar, whereas his real offense was in gaining concessions regarding the rubber industry in the island, an industry over which the French desire to exercise a monopoly.

"A suspicious circumstance in the case is that the French do not wish to have the case investigated, but seek to keep the American in prison by withholding a fair trial and repelling inquiry. Ambassador Eustis appears to be making an honest effort to find out what is at the bottom of the imprisonment; but in this undertaking he is rebuffed by the French Government, which fails to furnish him with a copy of the evidence on which Waller was convicted, and refuses to allow him access to the prisoner. The alleged reason for refusing the Ambassador's request for admission to Waller's place of confinement is that prison discipline compels it; but a better explanation is that his captors fear to have the affair illuminated.

"Ambassador Eustis would be in a better position to obtain justice for ex-Consul Waller if he were more firmly sustained by the State Department. But he is persevering as well as patriotic, and he may succeed in bringing the French Government to a sense of the wrong it is doing to a citizen of a friendly nation. The Administration may also take hold of the affair with more vigor when it sees signs of popular impatience and disgust."—*The Standard, Syracuse.*

**Light on the Case of Professor Bemis.**—A Chicago correspondent of *The Voice*, New York, discloses some facts which the editor of that paper says leave "no room for doubt that Professor Bemis was forced out of his chair at the Chicago University by corporate influence." Summarizing his correspondent's statement, the editor says further: "Not long ago a prominent officer in the gas trust, already controlling the gas supply of over forty cities, said to the professor: 'Professor Bemis, we can't and don't intend to tolerate your work any longer. It means millions to us. And if we can't convert you we are going to down you.' How did the corporation proceed to down him? First, by refusing to grant to customary reduction in gas rates to the university so long as Professor Bemis was with it. Now, by securing a call from the subservient administration for Professor Bemis's resignation. The gas trust, by common report, is being sustained by the Standard Oil Company, the head of which, John D. Rockefeller, endowed the university. Mr. Rockefeller and his business associates have the right to establish a school to teach whatever they like, and to have any professor fired who doesn't suit their views. But the public will know what to think of such a school and how to discount all its teachings on subjects allied in any way with the moneyed interests of its creators. It can still do a splendid work in teaching the languages, abstract science, and higher mathematics; but when it comes to political economy and social science, the world now knows that the stamp of monopoly must hereafter be upon that sort of teaching and upon the professor, whoever he may be, who consents to fill the vacant chair."

THE cuckoos were denouncing Brice a while ago, but now they are slobbering over him. Goldbuggery is more important than the tariff to the cuckoos.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*



### FREE WOOL: WOOL-GROWERS VERSUS MANUFACTURERS.

ONE of the most radical changes introduced by the Wilson tariff law is the abolition of all duties on wool. The Protectionists confidently prophesied disaster as a result of this action, while the tariff reformers were equally confident that it would go far to prove the claims made for a pure revenue tariff. Neither side has so far found itself compelled by the course of events to modify its opinion, free wool still being regarded as an experiment by impartial observers. But a very interesting conflict is developing between the wool-growers and the woolen manufacturers in connection with the former's agitation for a restoration of the wool duties by the Republicans. Judge Lawrence, the President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, has been writing to *The American Cotton and Wool Reporter* and to *The Industrial Record*, urging the woolen manufacturers to make common cause with the wool-growers, and expressing surprise at the belief expressed by certain trade organs that the wool tariff is dead for the present as a political issue, because the woolen manufacturers are willing to give free wool a fair trial. *The Industrial Record*, Boston, writes as follows in answer to Judge Lawrence's appeal:

"If the Ohio wool-growers, for the agitation would come almost wholly from them, desire to force the question of wool duties upon Congress, we do not think woolen manufacturers would manifest any decided opposition to their efforts, but they would not extend to the wool-growers their cooperation. They would look on in silence. The position of woolen manufacturers is that with the wool duties off let them remain off. This is conservatism. . . .

"From a manufacturer's point of view, confined to his idea of personal advantage, the privilege of selecting his wool from any and all the markets in the world on equal terms with his competitors is of immense benefit to him. There can be no gainsaying this. With this acknowledged fact before us, would it not be strange if it did not exercise some influence upon the sentiment and action of those affected? Manufacturers desire to diversify their products with as much freedom, at least, as their competitors, wherever they may happen to exist, here or abroad; and it is an undeniable fact that this can not be done if they are unnaturally restricted in the purchase of their raw material that an import duty must necessarily involve. If the wool-growers of this country could and would raise all the kinds of wool wanted by our manufacturers, they would have an argument of some potency upon which to ask for a restoration of protection more convincing than the necessity of existence."

Commenting on this statement, *The Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) says:

"Such presentations of the advantages of free raw materials have usually been characterized by the Protectionists as free-trade heresies; but coming from a trade journal which represents the highly protected woolen industry, they indicate that these manufacturers have begun to realize the truth of some of the economic principles which they have long pretended to despise."

*The Boston Herald* (Ind.) has no doubt that the wool-growers

will meet with no encouragement from the manufacturers. It says:

"It is as apparent now to the wool manufacturers as it has long been to the rest of us who have taken a disinterested view of the subject that no heavier blow could be struck at the business interests of the nation than to place duties again upon wool.

The Republican Party, if it declares for changes in the tariff, must define its position on this point. Silence and a resort to generalities will not do in this case. Silence will be in itself a threat to the woolen manufacturers. Tariff reform has had nearer its perfect work in the repeal of the wool duties than in any other direction, and it has brought a prosperity as the result that politicians may well hesitate before attempting to disturb."

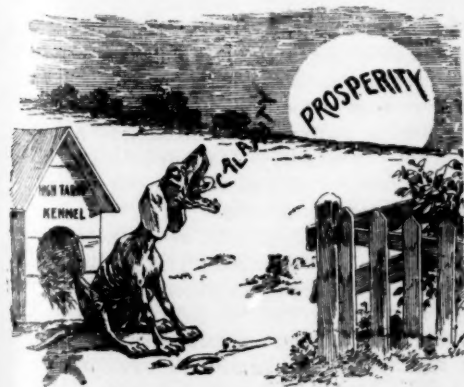
*The Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.), reviewing the controversy, says:

"Judge Lawrence's demand, of course, is made on behalf of the farmers of Ohio and other Western States, who 'insist' that if woolen manufacturers are protected the wool-growers should be protected also. The manufacturers and their agents in Congress will have a hard time of it in holding on to their protective duties while denying protective duties to the Republican farmers. The latter are now in precisely the same position as the cotton farmers of the South, and disregard of their claims might lead to an alliance against protection in general that would be embarrassing to the wool manufacturers in the East and to other protected manufacturers as well. The promise, altogether, is for a very pretty fight, and we can only hope that the wool men will hold their ground stoutly. They have justice on their side, and whether they win or lose the cause of protection is bound to suffer, and the country will prosper accordingly."

### THE SUNDAY PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

THE agitation over the enforcement of Sunday laws is by no means confined to New York. Many other cities, large and small, are confronted with various aspects of the Sunday question, altho nowhere is the fight attended by so many sensational features as in New York. Attention has been drawn to the striking contrast between the latter city and Brooklyn, where no effort whatever is made by the Republican reform mayor, Mr. Schieren, to put an end to the "policy of toleration," under which the saloons have for years been allowed to do business on Sunday through the "side door." The Brooklyn press is entirely satisfied with the policy and denounces as malicious and partizan the criticisms upon the Brooklyn city government passed by New York supporters of the Roosevelt mode of enforcing the Sunday law. In Buffalo the saloons are permitted to disregard the Sunday law in a more flagrant way than even in Brooklyn. In Chicago, where the saloons, theaters, and all places of amusement are absolutely unrestricted on Sunday, the Democratic newspapers are mildly rebuking the Republican administration for its utter indifference to the Sunday laws. In New Orleans, where the saloons are closed, the public has been thrown into some excitement by a decision of Judge Moise to the effect that the sale of liquor in social clubs to members or guests is as illegal on Sunday as such sale over the bar of a saloon. In Richmond, Va., there is a movement against Sunday violation by storekeepers, newspaper dealers, and street-car companies. In view of these different local controversies, the general question of Sunday observance in this country is receiving consideration in the press, and some interesting reflections have been elicited with regard to the actual and probable changes in our treatment of the day.

**A Radical Change Brought About.**—"The character of the observance of the Sabbath has undergone a radical change. The day is quite as much of a holiday as a holy day. It is with a majority of our people a day of rest far more than a day of worship. There are still many who abide by the training they received in their youth, when they were taught by precept and example that it was the duty of all good citizens and the pleasure of all sincere Christians to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy by devoting it entirely to pious and solemn service, doing no work that could be avoided, and indulging in no pastime; but the coming of 20,000 foreigners who have brought with them their belief that if they attend religious exercises Sabbath morning they may have the rest of the day for rational enjoyment, and their custom of going away from home to spend most of the Sunday, the exactions of the business of most of our native-born



THE DOG STILL HOWLS.

—The Chronicle, Chicago.

citizens, which confine them in offices, stores, and factories six days in the week and leave them no time except on Sunday to breathe the fresh air, enjoy the sunshine, and gather the strength and spirit which outing secures, and finally the example of their spiritual leaders, who close their churches and hide them away to the sea or the mountains during the summer, have well-nigh abolished the old-fashioned Sunday and put in its place a day which is no more like it than Andover liberalism is like the rigid creed of the Puritans. Whether this be progress or retrogression, good or evil, is perhaps a question for the pulpit rather than the secular press; but that the change has been brought about is clear enough to laymen, and will not be disputed even by any one whose eyes are open."—*The Mirror and American, Manchester*.

**The American Sunday a Precious Possession.**—"We believe that the American Sunday is too precious a possession to be relinquished by the people, and we have faith that even the heterogeneous population of New York City knows it. Of course the problem in cities like our own is nothing like so troublesome as in great metropolitan cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Springfield has scarcely any trouble from Sunday desecration. Much liberty of amusement is allowed, and should be, with due regard to the public peace. Nothing should be allowed on that day which can disturb public worship in our churches or the quiet of neighborhoods. Rest and healthy recreation are a part of the day. We can not make everybody go to church, any more than we can make everybody say the Shorter Catechism. Times have changed. The people must go to Forest Park; to Holyoke and its Mountain Park, to other places in reach. There are also many popular pleasures, which carried on where they do not interfere with the quiet of the day should be permitted. The ancient crime of Sabbath-breaking, tho still on our statute book, can not be punished as it used to be. There was a time when one who wandered in the woods in those sacred hours was liable to the penalty of Puritan law. Let us remember that the past is past."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

**The Continental Ideas as a Factor.**—"The large admixture in our national population, and even in some cities the great preponderance, of people who were born abroad or are the children of foreign-born parents, renders the question of Sunday liquor-selling a very different problem in New York and other cities to-day from what it was fifty years ago. Take, for example, Milwaukee. The beer-gardens there are open on Sunday as a matter of course, and thousands of German families may be found in them during the afternoon or evening, quietly drinking beer and listening to the fine music provided. In this respect there is no distinction between Free-Thinkers, Catholics, and Protestants. The Lutherans perpetuate the name of a Christian who, in taking recreation on Sunday, followed the teaching of Christ in regarding the Sabbath as made for man, and they come from a land where a modern Protestant theologian of learning and piety not many years ago considered it proper to invite an eminent New England divine, who had presented a letter of introduction on a Saturday, to meet him on Sunday in a well-known beer-garden of Berlin. When we are granted local option on Sunday liquor-selling, one question that must come up will be whether German ideas on the subject shall be accepted to any extent; and, if so, how far. In reaching a decision, the most important point to be kept in mind is well stated by Dr. Parkhurst—who, by the way, says that he 'has lived in Germany long and intimately enough to be able to survey the beer question with something of the eye of a native of Berlin, Leipsic, or Munich'—in his recent letter to the City Vigilance League when he wrote: 'It will have to be admitted that, in regard to laws of excise, men of equal intelligence and of equal conscientiousness can take diametrically opposite positions.'"—*The Evening Post, New York*.

**The Majority for the American Sunday.**—"The great majority of the people want Sunday as a day of rest. This is said, not by theorists, but by men and women working in the very heart of the district inhabited by immigrants and those of immigrant parentage. The great majority of these people, on the testimony of men and women who know what they are saying, do not desire the 'Continental Sunday,' to which they or their parents were accustomed. Among the advantages which they sought in coming to America was the weekly day of rest. They do not find any advantage in the violation of the Sunday laws. There are

undoubtedly those who do, but they are the minority; this is the important point. They are the noisiest part of the community, of course; the clamor they make for their so-called rights quite drowns the quiet sounds made by the orderly majority on their way to church, in the parks, in their homes, on the doorsteps and the sidewalks, where they seek refuge from the stifling heat of their crowded rooms."—*The Evangelist (Rel.), New York*.

## OUTRAGES ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA AND IN AMERICA.

THE outcry of the American press against Chinese outrages, and its demand for "stern measures" and a "vigorous policy" on the part of our Government, suggest the propriety of reviewing our own record with respect to treatment of foreigners. *The New York Evening Post* publishes the following list of outrages in China and in the United States, which it takes from our official reports on foreign relations:

In China, in 1870, occurred the Tientsen massacre; nineteen French and Russians (including several nuns) were barbarously murdered by a mob and the mission premises destroyed.

In the United States, in 1881, came the Denver riot; Chinese dragged through the streets with neck-ropes; one killed, several wounded.

In China, in 1883, some Europeans on a carouse killed some Chinese.

In the United States, in 1885, came first (September 2) the Rock Springs massacre; a village of Chinese stormed and burned by 150 armed miners, inspired by Knights (b) of Labor; men and women, from noon till midnight, shot and looted the fleeing victims; twenty-eight were killed and fifteen wounded, fourteen were burned to death, mostly sick men, and the dogs and hogs ate the charred corpses. The whole population stood by and approved; a fruitless inquest, etc., followed. For this we paid \$423,000. On September 7, at Seattle, the Chinese were expelled, their village burned, three killed, and several wounded. Early in 1886, at places in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon, twenty-eight were killed. In Juneau, Alaska, eighty-seven Chinamen were driven out and set adrift on the ocean in two small boats with no food. During this period the Chinese were expelled from a score of places on the Pacific Coast, and more than 100,000, it was said, fled to San Francisco in terror and destitution. For one year's work, including damage to property, we paid \$275,000.

In China, in 1887, there were return riots, on hearing the above news; but no lives were taken. In 1891, in numerous riots in Wuhu and elsewhere, property was destroyed and two British killed.

In the United States, in 1891, there was arson and robbery, with one woman burned to death, in Vallejo, Cal. In 1894, in Oregon, ten Chinamen were ambushed and murdered: "Every one was shot, cut up, stripped, and thrown in the water," most of them being shot in the back.

This summary, which omits scores of instances of mere property damage and ineffectual assaults, *The Evening Post* says, shows that our indignant clamor for war or a protectorate over China "is as good an example as Christian history has ever afforded of the mote and the beam." Examining the cases in the list, the paper continues:

"On this side we find the Chinese invariably and unanimously acquitted of any provocation; they are conceded to be inoffensive in their conduct, industrious and useful in their work. On that side we find, in the missionary settlers at least, a similar absence of provocation, together with a highly useful activity. On this side, however, the Chinese compete for employment at exasperatingly low wages, and thus undoubtedly disturb the economic order to a serious extent. On that side, in a similar way, the missionaries come with doctrines and customs which, by the Chinese standard, pervert morality and overturn its basis, the family; while an unfortunate combination of circumstances has spread an ungrounded but often highly plausible belief that they kidnap Chinese children for their orphan asylums, and use babies' eyes and hearts as medicaments in their hospitals. On this side, consequently, we find sporadic outbreaks of violence by a turbulent and lawless class of the community. On that side, no different results follow; these recent killings of 1895, for instance, being the work of a band of marauding rebels.

"In China, again, while decent people think about these things just as decent people do here, we find often a part of the intelligent class—officials and scholars—openly or quietly abetting; we notice, also, that strife is often excited for political ends. On this side, too, we find the Pacific Coast officials often conniving, seldom protesting, at the persecution of the Chinese, and constantly effecting a practical denial of justice; we also find the same nefarious use of popular feeling for political purposes. On



that side we find these outbreaks consisting of robberies, lootings, and burnings, of assaults and 'massacres'; on our side, too, we find theft and destruction, with cowardly and barbarous butchery.

"Thus far the cases run on all fours. But there are two differences. First, the Chinese Government has never denied its duty to pay for all these things, and in the vast majority of instances the records show a full and fairly prompt payment. But it has been reserved for the officials of our enlightened Republic to record themselves before the world as repudiating our liability to pay, and to relegate the Chinese to the tender mercies of a hostile local tribunal and a farcical justice; and the Rock Springs and other indemnities came as pure gratuities, thoroughly inadequate, pushed through a not too willing Congress. Secondly, the Chinese who have suffered here were undoubtedly in the simple exercise of their full treaty rights in settling and working where they were. But the missionaries who have suffered outside of the treaty ports were with equal certainty voluntary intruders where they had no right to settle; for missionary work in China (strange as it may seem) has been and is largely conducted by the aggressive occupation and persistent maintenance of stations outside of the stipulated treaty limits of residence."

But what is the moral of all this? *The Evening Post* states it as follows:

"If the Chinese are black in iniquity, then we are equally so; that if we prefer to think our people as a whole untainted by these sporadic excesses, the same conclusion must follow for the Chinese; and that a little more deliberation in the choice of vituperative adjectives is desirable. . . . A decent regard for the *tu quoque* argument, and an intelligent study of the point of view of our foreign neighbors, are things which our press can not too assiduously cultivate among our people."

#### A PLEA FOR THE JURYMAN.

THERE has been much complaint of the quality of our juries, and the disinclination of business and professional men to serve has been severely commented upon by judges and newspapers. But there is another side to the question, and Mr. H. N. Shepard (*Atlantic Monthly*, August) comes to the defense of the juryman in an article in which his wrongs and grievances are forcibly presented. A good deal of the current criticism of juries Mr. Shepard believes to be without sufficient foundation, while the faults that do exist in the system he attributes to the unreasonable restrictions and hardships imposed on jurymen rather than to their own character and quality. We do not, he says, treat the juror as a rational and trustworthy being, and we subject him to annoyances which are calculated to render the service a burden and nuisance to him. To quote:

"Why, for example, should he be secluded from ordinary intercourse with the world, while performing that part of his duties as a citizen which is comprised in jury service? . . .

"The present practise in Great Britain, and in most portions of the United States, is, practically, to say to them, 'You are weak and untrustworthy men, and in order to preserve you from temptation we must shut you up.' This is not a practise conducive to strength and manliness, nor is it an efficient barrier against corruption, since, if this be intended, a dishonest juryman can be seen before the charge of the judge, or even before the trial shall begin. . . . We may expect stronger and better jurymen when we come to treat them as if we had some confidence in their uprightness and honesty.

"This seclusion from the outside world is at times inhuman. In a recent cause, the wife of one of the jurymen became suddenly ill during the progress of the trial, and this juryman was not permitted to see her before her death, and in fact might not have had opportunity to look upon her remains before burial, had not a verdict been reached before the burial took place. It is not strange that men look with aversion upon jury service, and will resort to every possible expedient rather than submit, even during a limited period, to be cut off from all knowledge of affairs of the outside world, and especially of what affects their families."

Another grievance, says Mr. Shepard, is found in the irregular hours of the juryman's employment. He continues:

"In all other employments we may count with some certainty upon stated hours, but here a man does not know, when he leaves his home in the morning, whether he can return at the close of the day, or at some later hour. . . . There is no more reason why jurymen should be kept in continuous session until the termination of a matter entrusted to them than there is for the keeping of other people in such a situation. These same men deal differently with other affairs in life. They consult together, and, when the time comes, they separate, and come together again; and were it not that a different method has been established among us by usage, we should take the same course in the decision of controversies which have reached the courts that we follow without questioning the decision of other controversies wherein suit has not begun."

A more irksome grievance is the treatment of juries in reference to food and drink. On this point Mr. Shepard says:

"After a matter has been committed to them to determine upon their verdicts, no one of them can know how long he will be kept without food and without sleep. Nearly always they are permitted to have their meals, tho often at irregular hours; but frequently they are kept late into the night, and sometimes all of the night, in a room where there is no provision whatever for sleep. The only excuse ever offered therefor is that by this means jurymen can be brought to agree. The people, however, have gone to the expense of the maintenance of courts not for the purpose of starving or coercing jurymen into an agreement, nor for the dispatch of business, but for the administration of justice, and that the truth may be ascertained, and wrong detected and punished. Many a man has been made seriously ill by the want of food and sleep, and by the breaking-up of his accustomed routine of life; and there is no necessity to expose any one to these risks. It is worth consideration and trial, at least, to discover whether men who now shrink from jury service would not be willing to perform this duty if they knew they would not be exposed to these unnecessary hardships."

#### IS THE SENATE UNFAIRLY CONSTITUTED?

AMONG the causes of the unpopularity of the United States Senate the inequality of its representation is sometimes very prominent. The "rotten borough" cry is raised whenever it appears that States with small population are politically opposed to old and large States. Is it right for Nevada, critics ask, to balance the vote of New York? In a word, the provision of the Constitution for equal representation of States in the Senate has come to be regarded as unfortunate and fraught with danger. An impartial examination of the subject has, however, led a writer in *The Political Science Quarterly* (July, New York), Mr. S. E. Moffet, to the conclusion that the sins of the Senate which have brought upon it so much censure are not in any way connected with its ratio of representation, and that, as a matter of fact, no injustice has ever resulted to the nation from the equality of representation. Mr. Moffet states the question as follows:

"It may be on its face a glaring injustice that a combination of the senators from twenty-three States, with a population of 12,401,748, should be able to outvote twenty-one States, with a population of 49,507,158; but the question is whether such a combination ever did or ever could exist. The twenty-three States are situated on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, on the Canadian frontier, among the Rocky and Alleghany mountains and in the Great Basin and the Mississippi Valley. Can any issue ever arise which will unite Vermont, Delaware, Florida, and Nevada against Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia, and Kansas?"

For an answer, Mr. Moffet went to the records of the Senate and analyzed the votes on a number of hotly contested issues that have divided the Senate, such as the declaration of war against England, 1812, the tariff of 1816, the Missouri Compromise, the annexation of Texas, 1845, the fugitive slave law, 1850, the Bland-Allison silver law, 1878, the McKinley tariff law, the "force bill," and a number of other important measures. The

results of his analysis are given in tabular form, but we can only make room for a few of the votes:

	Divided.	Aye.	No.
Missouri Compromise (Feb. 16, 1820).			
States.....	1	11	10
Total population.....	147,178	4,293,361	4,512,398
Average population.....	147,178	390,305	451,240
Tariff of 1824 (May 13, 1824).			
States.....	2	12	10
Total population.....	1,616,113	4,074,429	3,907,201
Average population.....	808,056	339,535	390,720
Annexation of Texas (Feb. 26, 1845).			
States.....	7	10	9
Total population.....	3,764,878	8,474,959	4,650,970
Average population.....	537,839	847,496	516,774
Bland-Allison Silver Law (Feb. 15, 1873).			
States.....	8	21	8
Total population.....	5,494,604	22,979,552	8,781,484
Average population.....	686,836	1,094,264	1,097,685
Substitution of Republican Tariff for Mills Bill (Jan. 22, 1889).			
States.....	3	18	17
Total population.....	6,536,426	30,035,186	24,199,128
Average population.....	2,178,808	1,668,621	1,423,478

Pointing out the lesson taught by the tables, Mr. Moffet says that "the votes on practical questions have been so balanced that in all the twenty-one cases cited there has been only one instance in which the average population of the States ranged on one side has been as much as twice that of the States ranged on the other," and that in every case, without exception, the small States have been divided. There is no trace anywhere, adds Mr. Moffet, of that combination of small States against large which is thought to portend danger to our political system.

The history of Presidential elections yields similar results. Mr. Moffet writes:

"An examination of the records from the beginning shows that if each State had been allowed only one vote, and had cast that vote in accordance with the action really taken by the majority of its electors, the result would have been precisely what it actually was, with but two exceptions, namely, in the election of 1848, when there would have been a tie instead of a majority for Taylor, and in that of 1880, when there would have been another tie, instead of a majority for Garfield. The latter contest beautifully illustrates the harmonious balance of large and small States in our political system. Nineteen States voted for Garfield and nineteen for Hancock—a result most accurately adjusted to the popular vote—4,449,053 on one side and 4,442,035 on the other."

Furthermore, Mr. Moffet observes that all comparisons that do not include great groups of States are misleading. If we take natural lines of division instead of arbitrary ones, the approximation to equality is found to be very close. Again, lines of political cleavage run across State boundaries. A State can not be properly regarded as a unit, and to outvote two Senators is not to disregard the wishes of the State, because "it is not the population of a State, but the size of its popular majority, that determines the moral weight of its support of one policy or another. Here is "one example of compensation" given by Mr. Moffet:

"In 1890 New York cast two votes in the Senate in favor of the McKinley bill, and Florida two against it. Here, apparently, the wishes of 6,000,000 people were neutralized by those of less than 400,000. But the actual fact was that, instead of representing the wishes of 6,000,000 people, the New York Senators did not represent a net preponderance of even one voter in their own State. On the contrary, the election held two months later showed that there was a majority of nearly 100,000 against them. The Florida Senators, in fact, represented a majority of New Yorkers."

Summing up his conclusions, Mr. Moffet says at the close of his article:

"Whenever we look at one point we see injustice, but under a comprehensive view all the minor inequalities are absorbed in a wider justice. There are flagrant defects in the constitution of

the Senate, but, so far as present practical conditions are concerned, they do not lie in the ratio of representation. The real weak point is the irresponsibility and consequent infidelity of the individual Senators. If each senator were truly representative of his own State, the relative power of the States could safely be left to take care of itself. It was not the 'rotten boroughs' that brought reproach upon the Senate during the recent tariff wrangle, but the Senators from the great States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Maryland. What is needed to prevent a recurrence of such scandals is to make Senators continuously and effectively responsible to their constituents, by depriving the legislatures of the power of election and giving the people power to recall unfaithful senators."

### THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

TWO vigorous writers, one a Southerner, the other a Northern and former Abolitionist, discuss what they describe as the "negro question" in *The Globe Quarterly Review* (July, New York), and the views expressed are as adverse to the negro as the language used is plain and emphatic. The Southern writer is Mr. Eugene L. Didier, who thinks that emancipation was a curse to the black race, a hideous mockery of philanthropy, and a great injustice to the white population. The Northern writer is the editor of the magazine, Mr. Thorne, who indorses some of his contributor's opinions and adds, as a statement of his own conviction, that the South must either reenslave the negro or export him. Mr. Didier, after some severe criticism of the "blunders" and "crimes" of the statesmen who brought about emancipation and enfranchisement of the slaves, characterizes the negro as follows:

"The negro in *fact* is a natural-born and habitual liar; he lies without cause; he lies without reason; he lies directly; he lies indirectly; he lies unceasingly; he lies unnecessarily; he lies always; he lies at all times, and under all circumstances; he lies when he knows he will be found out the next minute. Lying is as natural to the negro as stealing, and in both he is an accomplished adept.

"The negro, in fact, is shiftless, shameless, brutal, deceitful, dishonest, untruthful, revengeful, ungrateful, immoral. The negro in fiction is a simple, good-natured, docile, affectionate, honest, almost angelic creature. The former is a hideous reality; the latter exists only in the imagination of a certain class of Southern novelists, who ought to be ashamed to draw so attractive a picture of a degraded and dangerous race, whose existence is a menace to the civilization of the South."

Suffrage, Mr. Didier continues, has done nothing for the negro, because he lacks the mental and moral traits which citizenship requires. The negro, he says, is an alien and will remain one to the end, because he can never assimilate with the white race. We quote again:

"The right of suffrage has been denied to the Chinese, whose civilization is three thousand years older than ours. It has been denied to the Indian, who was the master of this continent a thousand years before the white man set foot on American soil. Yet this great privilege has been indiscriminately given to the negro, who can never form a part in our civilization; who can never enter into social relations with us; who can never be better than he has been and is—the most ignorant, the most degraded, the most hopelessly depraved human being that the world has ever seen. All the blood and treasure that has been expended to set the negro free, and put him upon an equality with the white man, has been thrown away. The negro is now, and always will be, the servant of the white man. The relation of master and servant is the only relation that can exist between the white and black races. They have been from the beginning master and servant, so they will be to the end. No change in the constitution can change the inevitable laws of nature. No change in the laws of man can change the immutable laws of God."

While the ballot has done absolutely nothing for the benefit of the negro, continues Mr. Didier, the results to the white popula-



tion from this sham enfranchisement have been disastrous in the extreme. Mr. Didier says:

"The negro has been the cause, directly or indirectly, of all the troubles that have taken place in this country since the formation of the Government. He was the cause of the sectional division of the country into North and South. He was the cause of the bitter feeling between the two sections which finally culminated in the Civil War. He was the cause of the death of one million of the flower of American youth. He was the cause of the expenditure of one thousand millions of dollars. The negro is still the one dark spot that overshadows the fair land of the South with the darkness of the Dark Continent."

How the negro question is to be solved, Mr. Didier omits to say, but he declares with great emphasis that it is a sectional question and not a national one, and the South alone must be allowed to solve it, without any interference or dictation from the North. He concludes by asking the North to remember that this is a white man's country, and that negro suffrage is not and can not be an actual fact. "The people of the South," he declares, "would be wanting in the splendid characteristics of the great Anglo-Saxon race if they permitted themselves to be ruled by a horde of black barbarians."

Mr. Thorne, in commenting editorially on Mr. Didier's paper, says that it contains "God's truth" and that it will force itself gradually into unwilling hearts and minds. Since the war, Mr. Thorne says, his views have been slowly changing in regard to the negro. He no longer favors the education of the negro, because freedom and education have proved a curse rather than a blessing to him. We quote from Mr. Thorne's paragraphs:

"The Southern States, tho the most beautiful and fertile of all this broad land, are practically a deserted, uncultivated, neglected, and barren portion of this country. The negro—above all, the Southern negro—will not work except under the lash. For the last twenty years he has been a loafer, a thief, and an immoral fungus upon the fair life of our Southern lands.

"No law of honor or of obligation can enter his skull, or keep him in the field or at any vocation one hour longer than it suits his momentary freak; and I emphasize the fact, above and beyond all Mr. Didier's facts, that the negro is an unmitigated curse to the South because he is an insufferable loafer. He can work; the soil of the South is crying to heaven for workers, and the negro must be made to work or go; nothing but some sort of reenslavement can make him work, therefore he must be reenslaved or driven from the land."

**Is the Silver Movement Dying?**—The Eastern press regards the free-silver agitation as lifeless. Thus *The Baltimore Sun* finds "cheering evidence everywhere that the silver hallucination is fast losing its hold upon the popular mind," and *The Philadelphia Times* congratulates the country upon the disappearance of the "silver craze." Referring to these declarations, *The Atlanta Constitution* says: "There is nothing more remarkable than the manner in which the goldbug organs strive to deceive their readers and themselves in regard to the silver movement. No thoughtful person who has chanced to get hold of a copy of a goldbug organ during the past six months can have failed to observe the queer tactics that are employed for purposes of deception. . . . If there had been no special and particular movement in behalf of the free coinage of silver, the organs of the stamp of *The Times* would have said that the question had died the death. As there has been a special particular and most overwhelming movement in favor of free silver, the organs are able to say that the 'silver craze' is dying. What are the signs of its moribund condition? An immense mass meeting at Memphis, a convention of the people of the State of Georgia, a convention of the people of the State of Louisiana at New Orleans, a convention of the people of Missouri, a unanimous declaration on the part of the people of Mississippi, a meeting of the most prominent Democratic workers in Washington—and all in favor of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If this is what the goldbug organs call 'dying,' we trust it will continue to 'die' in the same way. If this is what they call 'ebbing,' we trust it will continue to 'ebb' at the same rate."

**Nebraska Democratic Convention.**—Only minor officials are to be chosen in Nebraska this year, and the campaign attracts little attention. But there is some significance in the action of the State Democracy on the silver question. At the convention held last week a free-silver platform written by ex-Congressman Bryan was adopted by a large majority, altho last year the platform of the Democrats declared for "sound money." *The New York Journal of Commerce* comments upon this change as follows: "In any single instance it is impossible to say how much is attributable to public sentiment and how much to political management. We have, however, claimed the sound-money victories in Kentucky, Iowa, and Ohio as indicating a change of sentiment on the point of expediency if not on the question of principle involved, and we will be consistent enough to give Mr. Bryan the benefit of the doubt. His success in controlling the convention admonishes the friends of sound currency here and everywhere else that the fight has not been won; we are justified in feeling great encouragement from the gains made, but the great bulk of the free-coinage sentiment has not been touched, and the campaign of education must be maintained till November, 1896, at the very least, and we fear that the cause of sound currency will not be perfectly established even then. Our Washington correspondent has indicated the very poor prospect of affirmative legislation, and until wholesome banking legislation is secured the fight over the currency will continue. Silver will not stay down till the banking question is settled."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

REPORTS from Kansas indicate that the Populist Party has got lost in the tall corn which covers that State.—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

MR. CLEVELAND might not find life such "a grand sweet song" after all, if he would quit fishing and go back to his duties at Washington.—*The Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati.*

THE Chinese must not go, but they must come—to terms.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

WE notice that a horse named Grover Cleveland lost the the third heat of a race the other day.—*Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THEY are all out of politics, but toward '96 a great cry will go up—and the cat came back.—*Age-Herald, Birmingham.*

IT is rumored that there is a movement afoot to start a new secret order called "The Amalgamated Association of Unmitigated Asses."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

DES MOINES saloons are advertising to sell two glasses of beer for a nickel. That is the most open bid for the national convention that has yet come to light.—*The Herald, Winona.*

FIRST in angling, first in deficits, and first in the hearts of Englishmen. Who can guess his name?—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

SECRETARY MORTON'S entomological department might render some appreciative service by doing something to check the ravages of the Presidential bee.—*The Star, Washington.*

WINKS: "Well, I'll sell you my seat in the Stock Exchange for \$10,000."

JINKS: "Huh! I can get a scat in Congress for half that."—*New York Weekly.*

"YES, brethren and sisters," said the Western minister, in the course of the funeral sermon, "our dear brother has gone to the land where all things are known—even the truth about the coinage question, perhaps."—*The Tribune, Indianapolis.*

"THERE is no doubt that the woman who wants to climb up the ladder of fame can get up a good deal easier if she has bloomers on."—*The Journal, Somerville.*

A WOMAN educated, a "new" girl graduated,

He took his bride to be.

And now he is despairing, for his meals she is preparing,

On chemical formulæ.

—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"WHAT does this here 'New Woman' talk mean, John?"

"Hit means, Maria," replied the old farmer, "that women air a-takin' the places what men occupied. You'll find the plow right where I left it; an' when you sharpen the ax, you kin sail in to a dozen cords o' wood; an' I'll have supper a-bilin' when you git home!"—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

IT is getting so that one meets a full-grown woman and takes her for a young boy in knee-pants.—*The News, Dallas.*

IN Albania the women wear trousers and the men wear petticoats. The women do all the work and the men watch them. Does the new woman movement and the popularity of the bloomers mean that the men are to be relieved of work in the near future?—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

STILL another cry from the clergy against bloomers, which, "if not frowned down will carry other evils in their train." But bloomers have no train. They are simply—well, everybody knows what.—*Boston Herald.*

TAMMANY is still showing its teeth in the hope that on election day anti-reform people will regard it as the personified growler.—*The Star, Washington.*

## LETTERS AND ART.

## A DEGENERATE'S RETORT TO NORDAU.

DR. NORDAU would doubtless class G. Bernard Shaw among the most inveterate and confirmed degenerates. Mr. Shaw is a leading Fabian Socialist, a *fin-de-siècle* dramatist, a free-lance in journalism and criticism, and one of the wits of London. He is a Wagnerian in music and an Ibsenite in ethics and dramatic art, and his writings, even in the old *Saturday Review*, have played havoc with traditions and conventions. The reply of such a typical "degenerate" to Dr. Nordau can not fail to be interesting, especially when it is exhaustive as well as racy. In *Liberty*, New York, Mr. Shaw has a twenty-five column analysis of Dr. Nordau's book on "Degeneracy," and the general verdict is (for his article has attracted wide attention and been commented on editorially by a number of leading papers) that the blows which he delivers are fatal to Nordau's principal generalizations. Mr. Shaw admits at the outset that there are some superficial phenomena which appear to justify the sweeping indictments of Dr. Nordau, but he asserts that the most rational and healthful reform movements, in art and literature as well as in morals and social relations, tend to produce cheap imitations and unconscious exaggerations and caricatures, and that it is absurd to judge the movements by these parasitic growths. Mr. Shaw says:

"What in the name of common sense is the value of a theory which identifies Ibsen, Wagner, Tolstoi, Ruskin, and Victor Hugo with the refuse of our prisons and lunatic asylums? What to be said of the state of mind of an inveterate pamphleteer and journalist who, instead of accepting that identification as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the theory, desperately sets to work to prove it by pointing out that there are numerous resemblances—that they all have heads and bodies, appetites, aberrations, whims, weaknesses, asymmetrical features, erotic impulses, fallible judgments, and the like common properties, not merely of all human beings, but all vertebrate organisms. Take Nordau's own list—'vague and incoherent thought, the tyranny of the association of ideas, the presence of obsessions, erotic excitability, religious enthusiasm, feebleness of perception, will, memory, and judgment, as well as inattention and instability;' is there a single man capable of understanding these terms who will not plead guilty to some experience of all of them, especially when he is accused vaguely and unscientifically, without any statement of the subject, or the moment, or the circumstances to which the accusation refers, or any attempt to fix a standard of sanity? I could prove Nordau to be an elephant on more evidence than he has brought to prove that our greatest men are degenerate lunatics."

Mr. Shaw proceeds to point out the "tricks" by which Dr. Nordau seeks to prove his allegations, as follows:

"Chief among his tricks is the old and effective one of pointing out, as 'stigmata of degeneration' in the person he is abusing, features which are common to the whole human race. The drawing-room palmist astonishes ladies by telling them 'secrets' about themselves which are nothing but the inevitable experiences of ninety-nine people out of every hundred, tho each individual is vain enough to suppose that they are peculiar to herself. Nordau turns the trick inside out by trusting to the fact that people are in the habit of assuming that uniformity and symmetry are laws of nature—for example, that every normal person's face is precisely symmetrical, that all persons have the same number of bones in their bodies, and so on. Nordau takes advantage of this popular error to claim asymmetry as a stigma of degeneration. As a matter of fact, perfect symmetry or uniformity is the rarest thing in nature. . . . Another unfailing trick is the common one of having two names for the same thing—one of them abusive, the other complimentary—for use according to circumstances. . . . The following is a typical specimen of Nordau's use of this device. When a man with a turn for riming goes mad, he repeats rimes as if he were quoting a riming dictionary. You say 'Come' to him, and he starts away with 'Dumb. plum, sum, rum, numb, gum,' and so on. This the doctors call 'echolalia.' There are some well-known verses by Swinburne, beginning, 'If

love were what the rose is,' which, riming and tripping along very prettily, express a sentiment without making any intelligible statement whatsoever; and we have plenty of nonsensically inconsequent nursery rimes, like 'Ba, ba, black sheep,' or 'Old Daddy Long-legs,' which please perfectly sane children just as Mr. Swinburne's verses please perfectly sane adults, simply as funny or pretty little word patterns. People do not write such things for the sake of conveying information but for the sake of amusing and pleasing, just as people do not eat strawberries and cream to nourish their bones and muscles, but to enjoy the taste of a toothsome dish. Nordau can thus convict any poet whom he dislikes of being a degenerate by simply picking out a rime which exists for its own sake, or a pun, or what is called a 'burden' in a ballad, and claiming them as symptoms of 'echolalia,' supporting this diagnosis by carefully examining the poem for contradictions and inconsistencies as to time, place, description, or the like. It will occur to you probably that by this means he must bring out Shakespeare as the champion instance of poetic degeneracy, since Shakespeare was an incorrigible punster, delighted in 'burdens'—for instance, 'With hey, ho, the wind and the rain,' which exactly fulfils all the conditions accepted by Nordau as symptomatic of insanity in Rossetti's case—and rimed for the sake of riming in a quite childish fashion, while, as to contradictions and inconsistencies, 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' as to which Shakespeare never seems to have made up his mind whether the action covered a week or a single night, is only one of a dozen instances of his slips. But no: Shakespeare, not being a nineteenth-century poet, would have spoiled the case for modern degeneration by showing that it could have been made out on the same grounds before the telegraph and the railway were dreamt of; and besides, Nordau likes Shakespeare, just as he likes Goethe, and holds him up as a model of sanity against the nineteenth-century poets. Thus Wagner is a degenerate because he made puns; and Shakespeare, who made worse ones, is a great poet. Swinburne, with his 'unmeaning' refrains of 'Small red leaves in the mill water,' and 'Apples of gold for the King's daughter,' is a diseased madman; but Shakespeare, with his 'In spring time, the only merry ring time, when birds do sing hey ding a ding ding' (if this is not the worst case of 'echolalia' in the world, what *is* echolalia?), is a sober master-mind."

Mr. Shaw next offers proof that Nordau is himself a fine specimen of the degenerate. He quotes the following from Nordau's book:

"Is it not the duty of intelligent philanthropy and justice, without destroying civilization, to adopt a better system of economy and transform the artisan from a factory convict, condemned to misery and ill health, into a free producer of wealth, who enjoys the fruits of his labor himself, and works no more than is compatible with his health and his claims on life?"

"Not in the impossible 'return to Nature' lies healing for human misery, but in the reasonable organization of our struggle with nature—I might say, in universal and obligatory service against it, from which only the crippled should be exempted."

On these passages, Mr. Shaw comments as follows:

"So it appears that Nordau, too, shares 'the degenerate's incapacity for self-adaptation, and the resultant discomfort in the midst of circumstances to which, in consequence of his organic deficiencies, he can not accommodate himself.' But he has his usual easy way out of the dilemma. If Ibsen and Wagner are dissatisfied with the world, that is because the world is too good for them; but if Max Nordau is dissatisfied, it is because Max is too good for the world."

Carefully refraining from personal abuse, Mr. Shaw is yet unable to resist the temptation to make this remark toward the end of his review:

"It is really impossible to deny one's self the fun of asking Nordau, with all possible good humor, who he is and what he is, that he should rail in this fashion at great men. . . . Is there not something deliciously ironical in the ease with which a splenetic pamphleteer, with nothing to show for himself except a bookful of blunders tacked on to a mock scientific theory picked up at second-hand from a few lunacy doctors with a literary turn, should be able to create a European scandal by declaring that the greatest creative artists of the century are barren and hysterical madmen?"



## OUR LITERARY TENDENCY.

THE idea that the function of fictitious literature is simply to amuse, to entertain, is strenuously combated by Judge Tourgée in *The Authors' Journal*. He argues that the true test of the literary tendency of any age is the effect it is likely to produce upon the intellectual strength, moral purity, and individual



William W. Tourgée

aspiration of those subjected to its influences during the formative period. In this connection he says:

“The influence of classic models—of the great masters of literature in all ages—will be felt in the future as in the past, but with constantly decreasing force. The student of the present may indeed read as much of the literature of the past as his father did before him, but he also reads a hundred times as much of the literature of to-day. His mental aliment is supplied to an extent hitherto unparalleled by the intellectual product—the literary ‘output’—of to-day. If it be good, the moral and intellectual life based upon it will be healthy; if it be bad, its resultant effects will be evil. Of this there can be neither question nor denial.”

Referring to Realism as “this attempt to confine art to method, to measure merit by skill rather than result, to divorce genius from motive,” Judge Tourgée writes:

“In literature there is an intangible something that marks the line between good and bad, which is not dependent upon the author’s skill and which can be estimated only by the effect upon the reader. A great subject does not, indeed, make a great artist, and a worthy purpose will not insure a good literature; but it is only a great artist who can use his skill to inform a fit subject with that interest which shall make it an eternal appeal to sentiment, emotion, aspiration. All the skill of all the ages can not make a great picture of an unworthy subject—a flea, a sore, or a wart, for instance. And only that literature is worthy which joins to a noble purpose the skill which makes its grand conceptions an elevating and refining force. Both in literature and in art, the test of absolute merit is the effect produced on those subjected to its influence. Skill in the use of means and instrumentalities is only a measure of comparative merit. The art which degrades is never high art, and the literature which enervates, debases, and depresses is never a good literature, and no amount of skill on the part of author or artist can save such are from ultimate condemnation.

“The most dangerous tendency of our recent literature is this inclination to make form rather than effect the sole test of merit. In our desire to avoid moralizing we have forgotten that literalness is not all there is of truth. We fail to draw the distinction between a story with a moral and the moral effect of a story. Because there is no moral in the *Iliad*—that is, no specific ethical principle which it was intended to enforce—we ignore the fact that it so extols courage, fortitude, and honor that it has been an undying impulse to grand achievement from Alexander’s day until Gordon’s heroic self-sacrifice. So with Shakespeare and Scott, and a score of others, the greatest names in literature, whose works have indeed no specific moral aim or purpose, but have been the mightiest of moral agencies, making the world stronger, better, and braver by contrasting strength with weakness, noble with ignoble purpose, courage with cowardice, truth with falsehood, vice with virtue.”

Judge Tourgée charges that in our blind worship of a so-called

realism, and in our morbid self-anatomy, we have degraded the truth to mere verisimilitude. Having now thoroughly warmed to his subject, he goes on:

“We openly proclaim that the highest function of literature is to reproduce the average life as the average beholder sees it, to delineate ordinary motive and apparent impulse; to depict cowardice, treachery, pettiness, and indecision as the distinctive features of humanity; to eliminate heroism, self-sacrifice, and love from the canvas of human life; to sneer at virtue as a myth, esteem courage a pretense, and count self-sacrifice the product of a diseased brain—to bring everything, in short, to the dead level of the commonplace.

“The effect of such a diet upon the intellectual and moral tone of the future can not be doubted. No man is ever made better by being taught to despise his fellows, or stronger by being taught to distrust himself.

“The most subtle poison that ever enters the veins is that which takes away the desire for life—the inclination to exertion. What this benumbing force is to the body, such is the so-called ‘realistic’ novel to the heart and brain. Instead of stimulating it depresses; instead of exalting it debases; instead of making the reader emulous of great achievement it renders him incredulous of worthy motive; instead of inspiring patriotism it mocks at courage; instead of exalting self-sacrifice it teaches selfishness.”

As an illustration of this tendency, Tolstoi is pointed out. Judge Tourgée says that as an intellectual force he is to literature what Nihilism is to philosophy—simply the exponent of hopelessness and degradation; that “his pictures are not true, however lifelike they may seem, because they lack the noblest elements of life, and they are harmful in the extreme, because they strike at the very root of endeavor—the desire and the hope of worthy achievement.”

## “THE EDWIN ARNOLD INFATUATION.”

A DECIDEDLY unfavorable view of Sir Edwin Arnold as a poet is taken by Mr. George W. Smalley, who expresses his opinions concerning some of our literary idols, in *The New York Herald* of August 18. Alluding to Sir Edwin’s poem in praise of the press, Mr. Smalley remarks that the poet has “lately appointed himself Poet Laureate to the press,” and suggests that this may be a way of consoling himself for his non-appointment to the better-known laureateship which Tennyson relinquished by death in 1892, and which has since remained vacant, no Prime Minister caring to recommend for that honorable place any one of the many candidates who cared to take it. Touching the poets who have been spoken of in connection with the laureateship, Mr. Smalley says:

“It is understood that Mr. Swinburne might have had it, in spite of those professions of republicanism which must have made it as difficult for the Queen to accept his poetical homage as for him to render it. By the common consent of all competent judges, Mr. Swinburne is the one living Englishman who could rightly be named Poet Laureate in succession to Tennyson. The imagination, whether English or American, declines to rest comfortably in the conception of Sir Lewis Morris or Sir Edwin Arnold as the Tennyson of the period. Nor would that socialistic singer, Mr. William Morris, seem more at home in such a situation. Mr. William Watson has written a handful of clever poems too Tennysonian in diction to make him a rival to Tennyson, and too slight to present claims to serious attention, or perhaps I should say too few in number. Mr. Alfred Austin has a manly strain and much culture, and much true love of nature, with sufficient metrical skill, but his place is not in the front rank. Who else is there? Must a search be made among Mr. Traill’s sixty minor poets? There would be little reward. As for Sir Edwin Arnold, he has a celebrity in America out of all proportion to his fame in England.”

Mr. Smalley here breaks off to speak of the “poetical and literary enthusiasms” of America, which he thinks are “not always of the most judicious kind.” He refers to “the spectacle of the

Trilby craze," and observes that here our enthusiasm was "grotesque." In brief, he says that Du Maurier has little notion of structure or form or style, or of literature in any high sense, and that his cleverness, "of which he has so much," is colloquial, or, preferably, conversational. Mr. Smalley next refers to our Browning craze, and thinks that while in England the greater part of the critical estimate of Browning was sane, it was not so here. He then returns to Sir Edwin Arnold, of whom he writes as follows:

"The Edwin Arnold infatuation was never, I suppose, the expression of any very deep feeling. We lionized the writer a little perhaps because we thought the man agreeable, and a good deal because he was skilfully 'paragraphed,' as the enterprising manager says, before his arrival. We believed him to be a much greater personage in England than he is or ever was. We persuaded ourselves that we really admired the 'Light of Asia' and thought it a fine poem; at any rate we consumed, if Sir Edwin's own account may be trusted, eighty editions of it. We took the same view of it as the King of Siam, who for this work decorated Sir Edwin with the Order of the White Elephant. We have no order of the White Elephant, but we contributed of our best to decorate the author; crowning him with such laurels as spring from much laudation in the press and frequent interviews and overwhelming social attentions, and we paid him large sums of money for lecturing to us.

"Whether we did him honor in his capacity as editorial writer on *The Daily Telegraph* I know not, but he was for many years one of the most constant and expert practitioners of the art of writing what is known as 'Telegraphese.' It is an open question whether his editorials in that paper or his Oriental poems constitute his best title to fame. Both are Oriental. But for one reason or another we strewed his path through 'the States' with flowers, and prostrated ourselves before this writer of metrical paraphrases from the Sanskrit. What do we think of it all now? Reason has had time to reassert herself and returning Justice to lift aloft her scale. What do they say?"

#### ELEANORA DUSE'S POWER OF FASCINATION.

THE extraordinary power of theatrical fascination possessed by the now famous actress, Mme. Duse, seems to be a puzzling secret for the critics. Mme. Duse's cloistral shrinking from all the publicities of modern artistic life, and her disdain of



ELEANORA DUSE.

but the emotion must touch her heart before it can be aroused, and therefore when her acting is not first-rate her personality has escaped from its frail prison, and she is saved only by the mere beauty of her appearance. But, he observes, when Mme. Duse is on the stage, her personality is strictly confined to her brain, to her intellect, which is "the presence-chamber from which every

movement, every gesture, every accent, receives its grave command." He says of Mme. Duse:

"If you subtract all the imaginative creativeness from each character which she impersonates, you are left with a quality of pure intellect in each instance. This is the explanation of her everlasting variety and of the singleness of her simplicity. Her limitation in her art will be no more than the limitation of her intellect, her critical, guiding, appreciative, accurate, passionate, superb intellect. If, at any moment, that intellect perceives the truth in art, the ductile body, obedient to that supreme command, must immediately carry out the injunction. Clearly, it is a question of closeness between the brain and the moving body which makes more or less for the perfection of her art. I suspect, indeed, that in the early years of her long apprenticeship it was the single aim of that art to unite these two into a living and unseparated companionship; there can be little doubt, also, that she must have made many failures, that here the intellect lacked alertness, there the body was sluggish to obey. It is the triumph of her genius that she has, for the most part, so far solved the difficult problem that, in the successive characters of her choice, they live, move, and have their being by the direct inspiration of her mind. Nor is this to say that the preparation for each effect should necessarily imply a previous and exhaustive study. Her acts are too often so rare in their freshness, so impulsive in their newness, that one can readily conceive the effect to be the immediate outcome of an original and immediate dictate of the intelligence. Indeed, altho you may note, night after night, a repetition of that rare freshness, that impulsive newness, the explanation is clearly this, that with each achievement the intellect has issued a new command. Thus, her art never grows stale; it is, for every example of the same dramatic situation, newly created. Herein is seen the true nature of the difference between Eleanora Duse and Sarah Bernhardt. With the French artist the command is issued once and for all."

Mr. William Archer contributes to *The Fortnightly Review* a study of Mme. Duse, in which he differs from Mr. Blackburn as to "the heart of the mystery." He says:

"Eleanora Duse is a very intelligent woman, granted. She is also, in the highest and deepest sense of the words, an eminently womanly woman. But in neither of these qualities is she unique, nor even in their intimate conjunction. There is no evidence to show that she is the most intelligent woman in the world, or the most womanly woman, or even the woman in whom sex and intellect together are most liberally and harmoniously developed; therefore we must look elsewhere for the attributes, peculiar to herself, which have made her the greatest actress in the world.

"It seems to me, then, that her genius is the resultant of an inward gift and an outward accident. The inward gift is an extraordinary imagination, an unequalled power of projecting herself into another personality, and living through the minutest details of its experience. The outward accident is that which made her (we are told) a child of the stage, and so gave her, not only hereditary aptitudes, but that early and lifelong habit of dramatic expression which has made her body the perfectly responsive instrument of her mind. What is unique in her is not her intellect, acute and vigilant tho it be; it is not even her sympathetic imagination, tho that is exceedingly rare; it is the combination of these gifts with a training (or, as I should prefer to say, a habit) which removes every obstacle, whether of inexperience or self-consciousness, to the completest manifestation of her imaginative experience."

Mr. Archer's enthusiasm finds expression further on as follows:

"If Diderot could come to life for a single evening, and see Duse at her best in 'Marguerite' or 'Magda,' I believe he would make public recantation of his 'Paradoxe sur le Comédien.' No doubt he would plead extenuating circumstances. He would allege that this whole form of art was one which he did not know and could not foresee, and that when he spoke of 'acting' he meant something quite different from this marvelous reproduction of the minutest vibrations of feeling. But he would at the same time own, I believe, that this single performance of Duse's was to him, not only a revelation in art, but a lesson in psychology. He would see in it a multiplicity of concurrent psychical processes, such as he had declared, or at least assumed, to be impossible. He would see the imagination producing in voice and fea-



ture every minutest symptom of the successive phases of feeling through which the character passes—not only the facile tear, which almost every emotional actress can turn on at will, but the blush, the pallor, the trembling of the lips, the smarting of the eyelids, the slow suffusion of the eye, which the will, so far from begetting, seeks in vain to repress. He would see how this same imagination, supplementing and amplifying that of the author, would here and there impose on the actress brief intervals of silence for the natural working-out of some emotional conflict or transition. He would see, at the same time, how the ever-vigilant intellect controlled, moderated, and kept in its due relation to the artistic whole, every individual manifestation of feeling. He would realize what a vast gulf in reality separates two things which in his 'Paradoxe' he had frequently confounded—emotional acting, to wit, and haphazard improvisation."

Mr. Archer declares that he never fully realized the potentialities of human utterance until he heard Duse, and he recalls the anecdote of Holman and the elder Macready, who had seen the curtain fall one night on Mrs. Siddons's "Aspasia," when Holman turned to his companion and said: "Macready, do I look as pale as you?"

### YSAYE ON THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

WITH nearly all Europe divided in political sympathies between the friends and foes of the Triple Alliance, it is not so easy to find a musical critic whose judgment we can feel assured is not colored by his patriotic emotions. Ysaye, the noted violinist, has an advantage in this respect. As Belgium, his native land, has for so many years served as a buffer between Germany and France, he seems peculiarly fitted to give opinions on the present musical status of Europe which are unbiased and correspondingly valuable. Mr. Edgar Stillman Kelley recently had the privilege of a free-and-easy conversation with Ysaye, the substance of which is given in *Music*. He prefaces his report of it by saying:

"For several centuries the struggle for supremacy between the musical schools of Italy, France, and Germany has been so intense and so bitter that the country in which were made the first efforts to reduce music to a science is often overlooked and ignored. It is difficult to realize that for seven hundred years, from A. D. 895, when Huckbald, the learned Flemish monk, formulated his rules for harmony, until the death of Orlando di Lasso, the last of the great Belgian masters, the influence of the Netherlands school was felt far and wide. Since that epoch the center of musical gravity has shifted from country to country and from place to place. With the last repolarization of the musical world this center was left at Bayreuth. But geologists tell us that our terrestrial poles are liable to change in the future as they have in the past, so there are many of us musicians who believe that even with Wagner himself the last word has not yet been said nor the final upheaval taken place."

When approached upon the subject of current German music, Mr. Ysaye observed that "after great activity there must follow a period of rest." He thinks that the musical soil of Germany is "fatigued," and recalls the fact that in Italy, after the Renaissance, with its Michelangelo, Raffael, and Leonardo da Vinci, nothing of note was accomplished in art. We select from this interview the more noticeable of Mr. Ysaye's observations, as follows:

"Wagner has left things in an unsettled condition. How lofty or how deep his works are, we can not now determine; therefore to what extent he shall serve as a model is as yet uncertain. I find that Wagner has awakened in France the highest ambitions, and this has in a way destroyed the courage of the Germans. Before the war many Frenchmen composed, it is true, but their work was only superficial, chiefly pleasing to the ear, a sort of refinement of their street melodies. In music the French never approached the grandeur of their epic poetry. Berlioz appeared prematurely. We all know how futile were his exertions. After Wagner the French first understood what could be done in

music. There are now men who have begun to express the genuine French character. Wagner did for the music of France what the war of 1870 did for her politics.

"If we wish to make up an interesting program of chamber music we must rely on the French. Now please notice this, that when the composers of a country devote themselves to such serious work, they can not be far from the safe road, for chamber compositions are to music what the Bible is to literature. This new French school is as yet quite unknown. The audiences in France are still preoccupied with Wagner and the children of his mind. Altho the works of these younger Frenchmen have few friends, they can show no less than twenty chamber works, which are grand in every respect, and some ten to fifteen symphonies. This modern French music (I do not refer to Godard, Massenet, etc.) is more difficult to comprehend than the majority of the German works.

"A remarkable feature of this new school, when compared with the old, is that the composers belong to the nobility, or at least to the ranks of the wealthy, whereas a century ago the French composers always sprang from the people—a curious and unexpected result of the great revolution. . . .

"The Russians and the French show, in my opinion, the greatest signs of promise at present. The Russians are becoming tired of this 'frontier music,' and are coming over the border line into the land of the universal tone poetry. . . .

"The merits of these Russians, as well as those of the Frenchmen, the Germans are unwilling to admit. I have often requested our foremost German conductors to bring out the works of some of these men. But no. The Germans live in the past (and a glorious past it is, too), and as for the present, they never get beyond the heavy, tiresome Brahms.

"This is a time of great effervescence. Never was there such earnest and intense thought manifested in all countries and in all the arts and sciences as at the present time. We must go forward. It is impossible for us to remain stationary. When a preacher, a philosopher, or an artist refuses to accept new principles which are proven to be true, he injures his religion, philosophy, or art. . . .

"Bach is for me the Alpha and Omega—the pure genius. In Wagner we find Bach; in Beethoven we find Bach, and, indeed his influence is to be seen in all the greatest writers."

### NOTES.

BARON CHRISTIAN BERNARD VON TAUCHNITZ, the celebrated German publisher of Greek and Latin classics, who died in Leipzig, August 14, at the age of seventy-nine, was born at Schleinitz, near Naumburg, in 1816, of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the classics. In 1837 Bernard Tauchnitz founded an independent establishment, and in 1841 began the publication of a series of works by English authors, which made him as celebrated as his editions of the classics and Hebrew and Greek Bibles. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavors of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the masterpieces of literature, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, uncle of the present duke, raised him to the rank of baron. In 1872 Baron von Tauchnitz was appointed British Consul-General for the Kingdom of Saxony, and in 1876 for the other Saxon principalities. In 1877 he was called to the House of Peers of Saxony by the king.

*The St. James's Gazette* says: "Mr. Sherard's delightfully indiscreet inquiry of eminent novelists whether they find that the writing of fiction disposes them to untruthfulness in ordinary life, has provoked some replies in *The Author*; but none, we regret to see, from the greater lights of literature. Mr. Meredith does not confess to a graceful Celtic mendacity, nor does Mr. Hardy relate his unsuccessful struggles against an acquired tendency to tell untruths. The question reminds one of an anecdote in Edmund Yates's life. He was on a certain occasion the principal witness in a post-office prosecution. Counsel for the defense, having a dead case to fight, made Yates admit in cross-examination that he had recently published a book—a novel, of course—in which there was not a single word of truth from cover to cover; and the intelligent jury found it impossible to convict a fellow creature on the evidence of a man like that!"

JOSEF HOFMANN, now in his eighteenth year, has just published his Op. 19, 20, 21. Opus 19 includes two impromptus, one Hungarian, the other Polish, both strikingly national in coloring. The five morceaux comprised under opus 20 are an impromptu, minuet, elegy, echo, and berceuse, all of them fresh in melodic invention and modulation. Opus 21 is his first sonata, in which he is less at home than in the shorter forms.—*The Keynote*.

AN intimate friend of Thomas Hardy represents him as having said that "Hearts Insurgent" has been so carved and emasculated in the interest of magazine proprieties that when it appears in its original form as a book it will have the effect of quite a new work.

## SCIENCE.

## ARE WE INTUITIVE ARITHMETICIANS?

THAT "two and two make four" has long been taken as the type of a truism; in fact, the knowledge of simple mathematical truths like this has been generally regarded as something that every one possesses by intuition and that does not require to be learned. In a recent article in *Cassier's* on "Engineering Fallacies," President Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, asserted that the doctrine of the conservation of energy—the dictum that we can neither create nor destroy energy, and that we can get out of a machine only just so much work as we put into it—is a truth of the same kind, and that it is now regarded as just such a fundamental and unassailable fact as that two and two make four. This assertion has not met with unqualified assent. No one, to be sure, has denied the truth of the doctrine, but several authorities have objected to placing it on the same footing as a mathematical truth. With a view to maintaining his position, President Morton points out in the same magazine (August) that even simple arithmetical truths are learned by experience, and that there are some orders of intellect that are unable to accept or appreciate them. We quote below such portions of his article as are devoted to a discussion of this question of the intuitive perception of arithmetical truths:

"It has been stated that in comparing our certainty of knowledge concerning the conservation of energy with our certainty concerning the relation of numbers of objects, I had gone too far, and that the latter was of a different order from the former, being the result of some sort of intuition and depending in no way upon experience, which was the sole foundation of the former. Now, while I freely admit that there is some difference, yet I maintain, first, that this difference still leaves the result of universal experience so reliable that there is no practical difference in the certainty of our convictions in either case, and that we are justified in acting on these convictions with equal promptitude and confidence; and, second, that such difference as does exist is purely one of degree consequent upon our state of progressive development in matters intellectual as well as physical, and our increasing familiarity with the subjects.

"My meaning in this connection will be best developed by a special instance. Galton, in his 'Tropical South Africa,' cites the following experience with the Dammaras, who appear to be representatives of the lowest stage of brain development in members of the human race now existing:

"When bartering is going on, each sheep must be paid for separately. Thus, suppose two sticks of tobacco to be the rate of exchange for one sheep, it would sorely puzzle a Dammara to take two sheep and give him four sticks. I have done so, and seen a man put two of the sticks apart, and take a sight over them at one of the sheep he was about to sell. Having satisfied himself that that one was honestly paid for, and finding to his surprise that exactly two sticks remained in hand to settle the account for the other

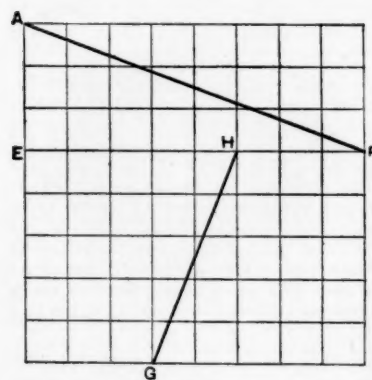


FIG. 1.

sheep, he would be afflicted with doubts; the transaction seemed to come out too "pat" to be correct, and he would refer back to the first couple of sticks; and then his mind got hazy and confused, and wandered from one sheep to the other, and he broke off the transaction until two sticks were put into his hand and one sheep

driven away, and then the other two sticks were given him, and the second sheep was driven away."

"Here we have a human mind to which the proposition that two objects added to two objects are the same thing as four objects is not obvious. And it certainly agrees with a very generally accepted theory of the development of mind to suppose that we owe our seemingly intuitive perception that two and two make four to our inherited as well as our personal experience in early

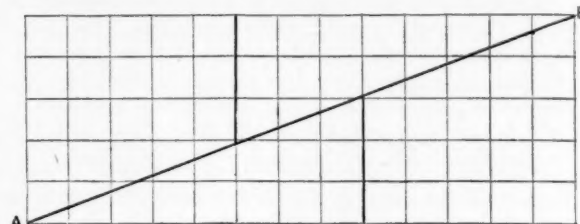


FIG. 2.

life, and that we may reasonably hope that our descendants may one day acquire an equally intuitive perception as to the necessary truth of the conservation of energy and the consequent impossibility of perpetual motion. . . .

"It is also suggested that the idea that two objects added to two objects should produce five objects is inconceivable. As to this simple case, in the present state of our intellectual development, this is, no doubt, true. But let us try an example somewhat more complex.

"Prepare, on a sheet of stiff paper, a drawing similar to the outline of a chess-board, consisting of a large square divided into 64 equal small ones. Then divide this by cutting it in the directions indicated by the lines EF, AF, and GH in Fig. 1. Then rearrange the pieces in the manner shown in Fig. 2. We shall then have a rectangle which will measure 13 small squares in one direction, and 5 in the other, or contain 5 rows of small squares

of 13 each or 65 squares in place of the 64 squares which had existed when the same squares were arranged in 8 rows of 8 each. This ingenious puzzle appeared in a story entitled "The Surdar's Chess-board," which was published in *Harper's Monthly* during 1888.

"At the first glance this certainly looks like an absolute demonstration that 64 objects may become 65 objects by a change in their arrangement.

I think that it would be a very interesting thing to present this apparent demonstration to various minds as a test. I believe that in most cases those who believe in perpetual motion would accept it as conclusive and give up their intuitive certainty as to the unlimited scope of the doctrine illustrated by the expression that 'two and two make four.'

"To those whose faith is supported by experience and has been so far developed as to make them incapable of believing in perpetual motion, it will only produce a sense of mental confusion until they have worked out the explanation of the puzzle, not only in its geometrical aspect, which is reached when we observed that the 'fit' along the line AB Fig. 2 is not accurate, but leaves a spindle-shaped area uncovered; but also in view of the fact that in Fig. 2 we can count 65 distinct squares, whereas there are but 64 in Fig. 1.

"But this is not the end of this curious paradox. The four pieces may be arranged in the manner shown in Fig. 3, with the result of reducing the total number of the small squares to 63.

"This puzzle illustrates the fact that combinations may be suggested which appear to violate the most fundamental doctrines and yet are not at once and instinctively appreciated as tricks or mere puzzles by all minds. There are, in fact, many statements which involve little more than numerical conceptions which, while demonstrably true, can not readily, if they can at all, be grasped by the mind and fully realized."

As an illustration of this last statement Professor Morton mentions the specimen of microscopical writing in which the Lord's Prayer is engraved in a space so small that if a square inch



were covered with writing of the same size it would contain the Bible eight times repeated. Of this demonstrable arithmetical fact, Professor Morton says he can form no mental image. To quote his words:

"I can form no mental picture of a square inch of glass with the entire text of eight Bibles engraved upon it, and yet, when I have verified the measurements and calculations leading up to this conclusion I feel absolutely certain as to its truth, not as the result of intuition, but as a deduction from experience which has not yet developed into an intuitive consciousness."

#### THE CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

**W**HAT causes a disease? Often even the scientific men can not tell; oftener still the true cause has been for generations misunderstood and is still popularly unknown. In consumption tubercles form on the lungs, yet the tubercles are not the cause of the disease, but rather the microbes that produce them. In a short article on "The Beginning of Structural Disease," which we quote below, *Modern Medicine*, July, brings out this fact and its results very clearly:

"In the treatment of organic or structural diseases, as of the nervous system, the blood-vessels, and various vital organs, the fact is quite generally overlooked that the structural change is a consequence and not an actual disease. The real disease is the morbid process which has resulted in the tissue change. Nothing could be more unphilosophical than the limitation of the therapeutic efforts to such measures as may be supposed to be calculated to affect favorably the morbid structures. A rational mode of treatment must be based upon a recognition of the producing cause of the morbid changes which have taken place.

"The researches of Bouchard and other modern investigators have thrown great light upon this subject, and have placed upon more than probable grounds the theory that the presence in the blood and tissues of various morbid substances of a toxic character, such as uric acid and various leucomains and ptomaines, originating in the tissues as the result of imperfect oxidation or absorbed from the alimentary canal wherein they are produced by microbic action and morbid digestive processes, constitutes the real morbid entity in a large number of organic or structural maladies, especially those of the nervous system and kidneys.

"In the treatment of these affections, it is, then, of the utmost importance that the physician should look carefully after the processes of digestion and respiration. These are the two great means by which the blood is to be purified. The exclusion from the dietary of poisonous substances and of such food substances as readily undergo putrefactive processes in the alimentary canal, and the introduction of an increased quantity of oxygen whereby the poisons resulting from morbid tissue changes may be destroyed by oxidation, constitute the most important measures for combating the onward march of an organic affection. Remedies of any sort, if aimed directly at the morbid tissue itself, will fail to accomplish anything more than temporary palliation, unless combined with measures which strike at the root of the disease. An ideal mode of treatment will necessarily include both classes of remedies.

"Bacteriology and physiological chemistry are opening up for us almost daily new lines of thought, new methods of treatment, and new possibilities of cure."

**A Scientific Flight of Kites.**—"Extensive studies of the upper atmosphere have been planned by Prof. A. McAdie, of the Weather Bureau, by the means of flying kites," says *Science*, August 2. "Ten kites, the two leaders measuring six feet high by seven wide and eight others following five feet high by six feet wide, will be flown, if possible, to the height of two miles. It is hoped, by the means of these experiments and others which will follow them, to make possible the drawing of a map of the atmosphere in which temperature and barometric curves, electric currents, etc., will be located for various parts of the country and for different seasons of the year. The kites will be kept in the air twelve hours, if possible. In order that accurate temperature curves may be taken, a registering thermometer will be attached near the top of the line. A surveyor's transit will be used to calculate the height to which the kites ascend, the difference being worked out by triangulation."

#### LARGE BICYCLES VERSUS SMALL ONES.

**A** STRIKING result of the popularization of the bicycle has been the bringing home of the importance of mechanical problems to the individual. Everybody now talks of cranks and chains, sprockets and wrenches, and every wheelman has his own opinion regarding the merits or demerits of light machines and small wheels—an opinion often based on a very small foundation of knowledge, either practical or theoretical. In the *Revue Encyclopédique*, Paris, August 1, in an article entitled "Actual Problems of Cyclism," M. Charles Henry discusses these and other questions from the standpoint of the mechanic. We translate so much of the article as relates to the weight and size of the bicycle. What the author has to say regarding these points is in part a review of an article in *La Bicyclette*, signed "The Old Man of the Mountain." Says M. Henry:

"During the past two years . . . the weight of machines has decreased. Machines of 12 kilograms [26 pounds] and even of 9 kilograms [20 pounds] have been turned out. Is there a notable advantage in gain of speed or economy of effort in this diminution of weight? . . . If we consider a wheelman weighing 68 kilograms [150 pounds] and a machine of 12 kilograms [26 pounds], and if we increase the whole weight by 1 kilogram [2½ pounds], a superficial observer would conclude that the effort would be augmented by one eightieth. This is an error. To decide the question we must obtain the expression for the work done, which comprehends two terms, one term whose preponderant factor is the weight, and another whose preponderant factor is the speed. The resistance of the air and of the chain is independent of the weight, and the resistance of friction is independent of the speed. We find thus that the total resistance of the machine of 13 kilograms [28 pounds] will be, for the same speed, and whatever this speed may be, that of the machine of 12 kilograms, increased by 8 grams [124 grains]. The extra weight of one kilogram imposes on the rider an increase of work of  $\frac{1}{11}$  at the speed of 24 kilometers [14 miles],  $\frac{1}{13}$  at the speed of 50 kilometers [30 miles]. Both these are far from  $\frac{1}{80}$ . And we need not believe that this increase of one kilogram will make itself evident in a sensible loss of space traversed. On a track of 333 meters [yards] the space lost will be .83 meter [2½ feet] at the speed of 32 kilometers [19 miles], and .39 meter [1 foot 2 inches] at the speed of 50 kilometers [30 miles]. It is a vain objection that the heavier machine will involve much greater effort; the passage from the speed of zero to that of 36 kilometers, in a handicap for example, according to the principle of energy, will require 6 kilogrammeters [40 foot-pounds] extra with a 13-kilogram machine than with a machine of 12 kilograms; now the difference of pushing force exerted by the rider may be double this; the effort necessary to cause the machine to pass from a speed of 36 kilometers to one of 50 kilometers will require only 9 kilogrammeters [60 foot-pounds] more with the first machine.

"The Old Man of the Mountain' tries to show that even on the road and with grades of five per cent. and more there is no advantage in light machines. . . . An increase of 1 kilogram in steep grades increases by only 12 thousandths the total resistance and consequently the push to be given to the pedal. 'Who will dare to pretend that a cyclist could ever feel in his legs such a very small increase of work?'

"Here the learned disputant goes too far; physiology teaches us that an increase of 12 thousandths or  $\frac{1}{83}$  in the sensation of pressure undergone can be perceived; it is the same with the sensation of pressure exerted upon exterior bodies, for it is generally recognized now that the two orders of sensations (pressure undergone and pressure exerted) are conducted by the same nervous apparatus. The fraction, called 'the differential fraction,' reaches  $\frac{1}{11}$  in the experiments of Hering with a series of eleven weights increasing upward from 250 grams [2,875 grains] when the weight to which the supplementary weight is added is 2,500 grams [5½ pounds]. This fraction is not constant; it diminishes, in general, with the greatness of the pressures undergone or exerted. According to Helmholtz, in optics, this fraction has a minimum value. The least increase of work, when the work is notable and the person is fatigued, will be sensible. From this point of view, there are incontestable advantages in light machines, but in what degree? This is the question, and it

is necessary to limit the greatest efforts demanded of the cyclist within the boundaries that assure to the differential fraction its greatest possible value. Experiments on a great number of cyclists would be very interesting.

"Successive variations of work within ordinary ratios can also, as we see, augment this differential fraction and diminish correspondingly the sensation of fatigue, which is only the decomposition of a given effort into a too great number of successive degrees of the sensation of effort.

"The friction is inversely proportional to the diameter of the wheel. 'The Old Man of the Mountain' has sought to find what the resistances would become if we should substitute the diameter of one meter [1 yard] for that of 0.7 meter [2 feet] commonly adopted. Allowing that by this increase of diameter the weight in increased 6 kilograms [13 pounds] and the surface opposed to the air by  $\frac{1}{10}$ , we find for a run of 20 hours on a level track at the speed of 30 kilometers [18 miles] an economy of work of 9.72 kilogrammeters, corresponding to a reduction of 32 kilometers [19 miles] in the length of the run. The advantage is also sensible in long speed-runs (for example, an hour's run at the speed of 40 kilometers [24 miles]); it is small in very short runs at extreme speed, but in ordinary runs on the road the reduction of friction gives considerable economies of work; for example, in a 24-hours' run from Bordeaux to Paris at a speed of 24 kilometers [14 miles], there would be a reduction of 153,000 kilogrammeters, corresponding to a decrease in distance of 66 kilometers [40 miles].

"According to the communication of an engineer, M. L. Boranie, in the same journal, *La Bicyclette*, one meter [a yard] represents the maximum diameter of wheels for the maximum of slope, and it is the diameter that gives on the road the maximum return for the efforts of the rider; in fact, we see easily that the economy of work realized by a turn of the crank, independent of the speed, on a wheel of one meter, compared with one of 0.7 meter, decreases proportionally to the increase of the slope; as we must take account of the resistance of the air, which is all against the large wheel, we must conclude that at a grade of seven per cent. the work would be the same for the two wheels, and that a diameter greater than one meter would be disadvantageous in comparison with the small wheel."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

THE application of electric power to the tilling of the soil has already been made the subject of several articles in these pages. A still further move in the same direction is chronicled in *Electric Power*, August, in a brief note which we reproduce herewith:

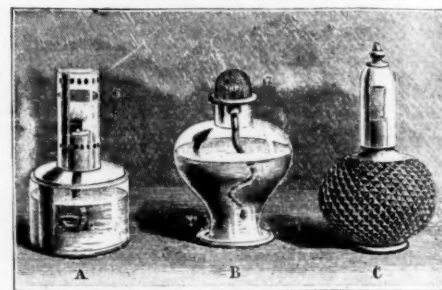
"A Danish farmer has made a successful experiment in the use of electric power for threshing. He has hitherto had an old-fashioned threshing-machine drawn by horses. Three pairs of horses have worked the machine with about 800 turns per minute, the horses being changed four times per diem. The power transmitted in this way is, owing to the nature of the machinery, irregular, occasioning considerable loss of time to the workmen employed. By the use of an electric motor to propel the threshing-mill this disadvantage is removed. The power is transmitted evenly, stoppages are avoided, the threshing is more speedily effected, and the machine itself is spared considerable wear and tear. A stationary steam or oil engine drives the dynamo, and the current is conducted through cables of suitable length to any given point in or outside the barn where the threshing takes place. Even where the threshing-mill is placed several hundred yards from the working power, two-thirds of the power can be reckoned on as serviceable for the threshing-mill. At the farm, where the experiment has been tried, the force is generated by a six horse-power oil (petroleum) engine, and in order to protect the electromotor from dust it is enclosed in a wooden frame. The distance between the oil engine and the threshing-mill is about 140 yards. A speed of 1,000 turns of the mill per minute can be attained, and it is clearly demonstrated that the threshing proceeds with very much greater ease and rapidity than formerly. It is especially worthy of notice that the speed does not vary even when the mill is very full. If the threshing-mill is moved, of course the electromotor must also be moved. It is therefore

placed upon a sort of sledge, which can be kept in place by a block of wood at each side. Another advantage in the use of electricity in the transmission of working-power may be mentioned, viz., that the electric current can, without extra expense, produce two lamps in the barn and the machine-house."

### ANTISEPTIC LAMPS.

THE following brief account of some newly invented antiseptic lamps is translated from a review of recent inventions in *La Nature* (Paris, July 27):

"It is well known that formic aldehyd or formol is a powerful antiseptic. The commercial product is obtained by oxidizing methylic alcohol or wood-spirit. The idea has been put into practise of constructing lamps to burn wood-spirit and thus give off vapors of formol, which would disinfect apartments, hospitals, hotels, workshops, schools, etc. The process is simple, very convenient, and quite cheap. . . . In the illustration we show three of these lamps. A is the formogen lamp of M. Trillat. It is composed of an alcohol



ANTISEPTIC LAMPS.

lamp surmounted by a cylinder *b* having at top and bottom two series of orifices that may be regulated in size. A metallic screen *c*, made of platinum, is placed across this cylinder. The lamp is filled with methylic alcohol, lighted and covered with the cylinder. The metallic screen becomes incandescent, and then the flame must be extinguished. The alcohol vapor maintains the platinum in incandescence, forming the 'flameless lamp' well known to chemists.

"Collens indicates a simpler device. An alcohol lamp B is filled with wood-spirit and its wick is so regulated that it reaches scarcely above the *bobèche*. It is then covered with a little basket of platinum gauze two millimeters [ $\frac{1}{16}$  inch] high and one centimeter [ $\frac{1}{2}$  inch] in diameter. The lamp is lighted. It burns with flame, without formation of formol. The flame is extinguished, and immediately antiseptic vapors are produced. Muller's smoke-consuming, hygienic lamp, C, can serve the same purpose by filling it with wood-spirit instead of ordinary alcohol.

"It appears from recent tests that two liters [2 quarts] of methylic alcohol must be burned to sterilize an extent of 100 cubic meters [2,700 cubic feet]. The vapors of formol have no injurious effects on furniture, etc."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**The Nature of Vowels.**—Prof. Joseph Le Conte challenges a statement made in the article on the use of the phonograph in scientific investigation, recently quoted in these columns. Writing to *Science*, August 16, he says:

"Speaking of the use of the phonograph in analyzing complex sounds, the writer says: 'Hermann has obtained the curves corresponding to the tones of the vowels and has shown that vowels are true musical tones, each having its own pitch, and not, as Helmholtz supposes, the pitch of a harmonic tone corresponding to the shape of the oral cavity.'

"Now it is true that the vowels are true musical tones, but it is not true that each has its own pitch. The vowel sounds are a phenomenon, not of pitch, but of quality or *timbre*. All the vowels can easily be made successfully without at all altering the pitch of the voice. Pitch is made in the larynx; the *timbre* is made in the mouth cavity. The one depends on the *number*, the other on the *form* of the waves. Doubtless the phonograph will prove a very useful instrument in analyzing vowel sounds; doubtless the investigations of Hermann and others mentioned are important; doubtless Helmholtz's theory will be corrected and improved, but that the vowel sounds are a phenomenon of *timbre* and not of pitch is too plain to be doubted. The writer has not fully understood or else not clearly stated either Helmholtz's theory or the bearing on it of these recent investigations."



## SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN OPTICS.

**I**N a recent popular lecture delivered under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences, Prof. William Hallock took for his subject the measurements recently made in the invisible regions of the spectrum by means of Prof. S. P. Langley's invention, the bolometer. The bolometer is practically an eye that is affected by radiation of all kinds, both that which appears as light to the human eye and that which remains dark to us. By means of a delicate strip of metal whose electrical resistance is changed by the heat of the ray that falls upon it, a current is caused to vary, and its variations are indicated by the movements of a magnetic mirror which throws a spot of light first to one side, then to the other. Professor Hallock thus describes the action of the instrument when used to explore a dark region of the spectrum:

"So long as the bolometer receives the same quantity of energy the spot of light remains stationary and traces a vertical line upon the rising plate. If the bolometer encounters an absorption band it cools off and the spot of light moves to one side, making a break in the trace. If it encounters a warm region the deflection will be in the opposite direction, and so on. The bolometer strip, as it sweeps through the darkness beyond the red, traverses regions varying in their quantities of heat, and continually reports its condition by the deflections of the spot of light, which is recorded in an irregular line upon the plate until at the signal everything stops, and in ten minutes an energy curve has been traced."

Of the aim of all these experiments and their final outcome, Professor Hallock speaks, in closing, as follows:

"Of what use is all this? Could Faraday foresee that Morse would invent the telegraph or Bell the telephone? Could Helmholtz or König foresee the phonograph? Fortunately we live at a time when any addition to the world's knowledge of nature's truths is sufficient justification for any investigation, however laborious."

"The bolometer has already taught us that the firefly is a dozen times more economical as a light-producer than our best electric lights and a hundred times better than our gas. It has taught us that our atmosphere acts like a valve, transmitting in almost undiminished strength the short quick waves of energy radiated to us from the sun, but refusing absolutely to return the long slow waves in which the earth tries to radiate the energy back into space. Without this atmosphere we should all have been frozen long ago."

"We now know of electric waves which behave in every respect similarly to those of light, but which are many times longer and slower. Almost every month brings the announcement of shorter and faster electric waves, while Professor Langley and his fellow laborers are continually detecting longer and slower light waves. Thus the boundaries of our knowledge are forced forward, and the unexplored strip becomes ever narrower. Light is as it were the snowy cap of a mountain. One explorer pushes downward from the light top into the dark regions lying below, while another from the broad and fertile valley of electricity struggles upward into the unknown. Are the two upon the same mountain? Will they ever meet? We hope so, we believe so, but until they have clasped hands we are not satisfied. Other workers may be found to be upon the same ether mountain, gravitation and other mysteries may there find a solution. What is above our mountain,—unencumbered ether? thought? life?"

**Saliva as a Microbe Killer.**—The following description of a natural antiseptic in the human system, and of its possible artificial use, is taken from *Daheim*, June 15: "It was already known that secretions of the mucous membranes, especially saliva, possess antiseptic properties under certain circumstances, which explains the reason why the germs which enter daily and hourly through the mouth do not reach a harmful development; but Edinger has now found the active material in potassium rhodanate, which is present in saliva. Potassium rhodanate is a compound of sulfur, cyanogen, and potassium, and is, in large quantities,

narcotically poisonous to warm-blooded animals; it is, like other rhodanates, fatal to bacilli. A quinolin rhodanate, lately produced, is said, in a solution of three parts to the thousand, to kill the cholera bacillus in a minute, and, in a solution of three times this strength, to kill the diphtheria bacillus in the same time. It was found by further researches that this rhodanate has the effect of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate, and at the same time is harmless to man. Saliva, especially that of fasting persons, plays a great part in popular medicine; and beasts, by licking, keep their wounds clean and bring them to a quick healing without suppuration."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Molasses Pavements.**—"Perhaps the oddest pavement ever laid is one just completed at Chino, Cal.," says *The Scientific American*, August 10. "It is made mostly of molasses, and if it proves all of the success claimed for it, it may point a way for the sugar planters of the South to profitably dispose of the millions of gallons of useless molasses which they are said to have on hand. The head chemist of a sugar factory at Chino, Mr. E. Turke, was led to make certain experiments, of which the new sidewalk, a thousand feet long, from the factory to the main street, is the result. The molasses used is a refuse product, hitherto believed to be of no value. It is simply mixed with a certain kind of sand to about the consistence of asphalt and laid like an asphalt pavement. The composition dries quickly and becomes quite hard, and remains so. The peculiar point of it is that the sun only makes it drier and harder, instead of softening it, as might be expected. A block of the composition, two feet long, a foot wide, and one inch thick, was submitted to severe tests and stood them well. Laid with an inch or so of its edges resting on supports, it withstood repeated blows of a machine hammer without showing any effects of cracking or bending."

**The Metric System.**—"The general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, August 17, "progresses with marvelous slowness, considering its great advantages. England, which long ago legalized the system, is awakening to the fact that she is losing foreign orders by her obstinacy in insisting upon foreigners using her barbarous measures. The United States, which also long ago legalized the metric system, promises to be the last civilized country to make its use general. If our Government departments required that in all business done with them the metric weights and measures alone be used, their general adoption would soon follow. Natural inertia and objection to change are retaining what every one must admit is a relic of barbarism. Why can not our railroads adopt the metric system as they have the standard time, and, as many now advocate, the twenty-four-hour day. It is high time some practical progress should appear showing that we are emerging from barbarism in this matter."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW method of casting compound ingots for armor and other plates has been invented by Mr. T. Hampton Millhouses, near Sheffield, England," according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The walls of the mold are surmounted by a cover which is provided with two funnel-shaped orifices for the admission of the metal. One of these orifices communicates directly with the interior of the mold, but the other communicates with a series of channels provided with spraying nozzles. The first layer of metal is run directly into the mold through the first orifice, and the second or other layers are distributed evenly over the first by means of the channels and spraying nozzles."

A SHOWER of fishes is reported from Bjelina, Bosnia, where it occurred on July 23 between midnight and 4 A. M. The fishes, which were picked up everywhere on streets and in fields, seemed to be of the species known as bleak or blay. As in other similar cases, the fishes were doubtless drawn into the air by a whirlwind from some lake or other body of water.

THE contract for 30,000 tons of cast-iron pipe for the water-works of Yokohama, Japan, has been awarded to an Alabama iron company, in competition with English, German, and Belgian manufacturers. The order is said to be the largest ever given for American iron for foreign shipment, and it is to be filled during the coming winter.

BESIDES her plague of rabbits, Australia is now threatened with a plague of foxes. These animals, imported for the sport of fox-hunting, have increased so rapidly that a reward is now offered for their capture.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## HOW RELIGION BEGAN.

C. F. H. BRUCHMANN gives an evolutionist's view of this much-mooted subject. By religion he seems to mean all belief in supernatural powers. He pays no attention to the views of the theologians who trace all religion back to an actual divine revelation, but confines his discussion to the different naturalistic theories. Of these, again, he rejects those advocated by Max Müller and others, who make religion to begin with the adoration of the heavenly bodies or of the powers which control the weather. Such adoration is not so widespread among savages, he thinks, especially among the lowest, as it should be to bear out this theory. And there is a reason for this: the sky is too far away from man, and the courses of the heavenly bodies are too monotonous, to interest the primitive savage. If he thinks about these things at all, he takes them as matters of course.

The positive side of Bruchmann's views (*Nord und Süd*, August) will be best shown by extracts. Speaking of primeval man, he says:

"Burdened with a natural narrowness of apprehension, he is indifferent to all that does not directly pertain to the maintenance of his life. As he is not to be thought of as either herdsman or agriculturist, the phenomena of the heavens are for him valueless, therefore without interest. In the continual fight for his life he must rather, like a beast, direct his whole attention to his immediate surroundings, in order on the one hand to get his sustenance, and on the other hand to protect himself against his enemies, especially beasts of prey. Neither the hungry beast of prey nor the hunted quarry cares for rain, sunshine, and moon; so also the attention of primeval man is directed exclusively to earthly things. . . .

"Primeval man's lack of interest in the unchanging events of daily life explains also the circumstance that the oldest religion is preeminently a belief in *bad* spirits. We may, with Lubbock, derive this circumstance from the fact that among the lowest races every one holds all inhabitants of the earth for enemies without exception, while, among tribes that have made some progress, at least the members of the same horde count as friends. 'Stranger' and 'enemy' are identical, and at bottom even a spirit is nothing but a member of an invisible tribe. Furthermore, the fact is settled that man—not only on the lowest level—partly takes the good that comes to him, such as health, light, and food, as a matter of course, because it is the condition of his life, and partly believes that he has his own strength, skill, and inventive power to thank for it. Also, uncivilized man is more disposed to feel the painful, the obstructive, the hostile, than the favorable, the helpful, the friendly. Now he fights against all hostile disturbances of his existence as well as he can; but to such phenomena as it surpasses his power to resist, like death, sickness, and destructive natural phenomena, he can oppose nothing beyond fear and pain. But with the feeling of fear there arises in man's mind the assumption of a cause of the evil which, not being perceptible by the senses, must appear to him as a supersensual one. So, as man ascribes evil to a higher power which he knows only in its effects, arises the belief in powerful supersensual bad beings. . . .

"Adoration of the powers of nature is found only among agricultural peoples, and not among all of these. To these the events of the heavenly sphere are the most important, because abundance and want depend on them. Here too, therefore, it is again anxiety for the support of life that first turns man's gaze toward heaven in worshipful awe. But as the beginning of a settled life—this important turning-point in the history of nations—generally leads to a great step forward in intellectual as well as moral respects, the further belief in helpful, well-disposed higher powers now grows up in man's heart. Only in a settled life, in the relations of the family and of neighborhood, are the richest and purest springs of morality, of dutiful regard, opened in man. . . . Only when he has had occasion to perceive good-will in his surroundings, and when his sympathy is moved to action, does he learn to refer to supersensual powers the good also that falls to his lot. So the feeling of fear is purified to that of reverence,

and this to thankfulness, which recognizes and honors good deities too. Thus the expulsion of bad deities by good springs from a happier experience of life, a brighter view of life, a ripper knowledge of man and the world."

Thus far the origins of the belief in spirits, good and bad. The conception of such spirits as inhabiting all sorts of material objects, leading to fetish worship, is explained by Bruchmann in this way:

"The 'animistic' view of the world among uncivilized peoples has a double origin. It is often rooted in the belief that the human soul (which, according to the conception of uncivilized man, is able to leave the body and continue living apart from it) can in its airiness and mobility choose as its dwelling any new body whatever, be it that of a man or of a beast, be it a plant, a body of water, or a stone. But oftener the belief in the presence of souls in nature rests on another foundation."

This foundation is the fact that no one can form any idea of a new object except by comparing it to objects already known. Thus when the natives of certain Polynesian islands first saw horses, having never before seen a beast larger than a pig, they spoke of the horses as a new kind of pig. But the lowest savages, having little knowledge beyond their own self-consciousness, are obliged to understand the rest of the world mainly by the analogy of what they are conscious of in themselves. Thus, the writer says:

"All nature is like man; everything is counted as living—as feeling, thinking, and willing—because uncivilized man can conceive it only as essentially like himself. That this is not the case with civilized man also is the result of experience and scientific investigation of outward things; . . . yet even he may sometimes, in momentary passion, overcome the acquired wont, and, for instance, strike or beat the lifeless object that has given him pain."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## PROSECUTION OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS IN TENNESSEE.

THE Seventh-Day Adventists in Tennessee claim that their prosecution for not observing the first day of the week religiously amounts to persecution. *The Detroit Free Press* takes up their cause, and thinks that "the 'unco guid' people of Tennessee have not read history to very good purpose if they do not know that they are taking the best possible means to strengthen the cause of the Seventh-Day Adventists in persecuting them for adherence to their faith." This paper goes on to say:

"In obedience to what they honestly believe to be the divine command these people rest on the seventh day of the week and claim the right to labor on the first. Those who believe in resting on the first day of the week have persecuted and prosecuted them for working on that day and caused them to be sent to jail and the chain-gang. This will probably discourage them for a time—such of them at least as have actually been arrested, convicted, and punished; but it will be very remarkable if it tends in the slightest degree to weaken their belief in the holiness of the seventh day of the week or in their right to labor on the first. Religious beliefs are not driven out of earnest people in that way; and there can be no doubt that the Tennessee Adventists are an earnest people.

"That the prosecutors in the case are backed by the law of the State is probably true; but a law which permits such proceedings is wicked and unjust and ought to be repealed. In the State of Michigan the Sunday laws are very strict, tho the enforcement of them has been a good deal relaxed of late years. But our laws expressly provide that no person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day shall be liable to any penalty for performing secular business or labor on the first day of the week, provided he disturbs no other person.

"Such a law is reasonable and right. It is in harmony with the spirit of our institutions. The law of Tennessee is not. The people of that State are in need of missionaries as much as the heathen in China or Turkey or India. The American Board should look after them."



## A STUDY OF THE SONG OF SOLOMON.

WHO wrote the Song of Solomon and what was the motive of its writer? Is this beautiful laudation of rustic love a reminiscence by the wise king or wholly imaginative? The mystical character of the song has been a puzzle to commentators and a subject of endless speculation. In a volume on the subject, just published (Armstrongs, New York), Walter F. Adeney, M.A., Professor of New Testament Exegesis and Church History, New College, London, concludes that whoever wrote the book, Solomon assuredly did not, and that the purpose of it was to protest against the very sort of life that reached such a climax in Solomon's dissolute court. The volume is issued as a part of "The Expositor's Bible," edited by Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. Without attempting to follow Professor Adeney in his intricate labyrinth of investigation, we present some extracts from his argument, as follows:

"There is no denying the rural simplicity of much of the scenery; evidently this is designed to be in contrast to the sensuous luxury and splendor of the court. Those who take Solomon to be the one lover throughout not only admit this fact; they bring it into their version of the story so as to heighten the effect. The king is out holiday-making, perhaps on a hunting expedition, when he first meets the country maiden. In her childlike simplicity she takes him for a rustic swain; or perhaps, tho she knows who he is, she sportively addresses him as she would address one of her village companions. Subsequently she shows no liking for the pomp of royalty. She can not make herself at home with the women of the harem. She longs to be back in her mother's cottage among the woods and fields where she spent her child days. But she loves the king and he dotes on her. So she would take him with her away from the follies and temptations of the court down to her quiet retreat. Under the influence of the Shulammitte, Solomon is induced to give up his unworthy habits and live a healthier, purer life. Her love is strong enough to retain the king wholly to herself. Thus the poem is said to describe a reformation in the character of Solomon. In particular it is thought to celebrate the triumph of love over the degradation of polygamy. It is impossible to find any time in the life of David's successor when this great conversion might have taken place; and the occurrence itself is highly improbable. . . .

"Who wrote the book? The only answer that can be given to this question is negative. Assuredly, Solomon could not have been the author of the lovely poem in praise of the love and fidelity of a country lass and her swain, and the simplicity of their rustic life. It would be difficult to find a man in all history who more conspicuously illustrated the exact opposite of these ideas. The exquisite eulogy of love—perhaps the finest in any literature—which occurs toward the end of the book, the passage beginning, 'Set me as a seal upon thine heart,' etc., is not the work of this master of a huge seraglio, with his 'seven hundred wives' and his 'three hundred concubines.' It is impossible to find the source of this poetry in the palace of the Israelite 'Grand Monarch'; we might as soon light on a bank of wild flowers in a Paris dancing saloon. There is quite a library of Solomon literature, a very small part of which can be traced to the king whose name it bears, the greatness of this name having attracted attention and led to the ascription of various works to the royal author, whose wisdom was as proverbial as his splendor. . . .

"Assuredly it was much to make clear in the days of royal polygamy among the Jews that this gross imitation of the court life of heathen monarchies was a despicable and degrading thing, and to set over against it an attractive picture of true love and simple manners. The prophets of Israel were continually protesting against a growing dissoluteness of morals: the Song of Solomon is a vivid illustration of the spirit of their protest. If the two nations had been content with the rustic delights so beautifully portrayed in this book, they might not have fallen into ruin as they did under the influence of the corruptions of an effete civilization. If their people had cherished the graces of purity and constancy that shine so conspicuously in the character of the Shulammitte, they might not have needed to pass through the purging fires of the captivity. . . .

"The church was making the huge mistake of teaching that the remedy for dissoluteness was unnatural celibacy. This book

taught the lesson—truer to nature, truer to experience, truer to the God who made us—that it was to be found in the redemption of love.

"Can it be denied that the same lesson is needed in our own day? The realism that has made itself a master of a large part of popular literature reveals a state of society that perpetuates the manners of the court of Solomon, tho under a thin veil of decorum. The remedy for the awful dissoluteness of large portions of society can only be found in the cultivation of such lofty ideas on the relation of the sexes that this abomination shall be scouted with horror. It is neither necessary, nor right, nor possible to contradict nature. What has to be shown is that man's true nature is not bestial; that satyrs and fauns are not men, but degraded caricatures of men. We can not crush the strongest passion of human nature. The moral of the Song of Solomon is that there is no occasion to attempt to crush it, because the right thing is to elevate it by lofty ideals of love and constancy."

## ORIENTAL LIBRARIES AND THEIR TREASURES.

THROUGH a number of recent publications the attention of the Western World has been called to the extraordinary wealth of literary treasures still found and lying unused in Oriental libraries. Nothing has done more toward bringing this matter into prominence than the discovery of a new Syriac text of the Gospels by Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Lewis, two cultured English ladies, in the library of the cloister of St. Catharine, on Mt. Sinai. This little collection of manuscripts has several times rendered Christian literature excellent service. It was here that Professor Tischendorf, of Leipsic, some four decades ago, found in a waste basket some leaves of a New Testament text that led to the discovery in the cloister library of the famous *Codex Sinaiticus*. The other Greek texts were cataloged some years ago by Professor Garthausen, a German specialist who found there 1,223 manuscripts in the Greek language. The Mrs. Lewis and Smith have in the *Studia Sinaitica* published a catalog of the Arabic and Syriac manuscripts found in this collection. Of the Arabic there are 629, and of the Syriac 267. In addition there are about 100 Iberian manuscripts. All these books are of Christian origin and contents, and many of them are of very early date. The *Codex Sinaiticus*, which is now in St. Petersburg, dates back at least to the fifth century and is as old as the famous *Codex Vaticanus* in Rome. Some few of the Syriac manuscripts contain translations of Greek and Roman classics. It will be remembered that in this library some five years ago Prof. J. Rendel Harris found the text of the oldest Christian apology extant, that of Aristides. The character of this collection of books is in accordance with the canon of Rabulas, which reads: "'Books which do not agree with the faith of the church are not to be kept in the cloisters.'" Of this collection of books here for the first time brought to the attention of scholars, some are being made accessible to the world. Mrs. Gibson herself has edited an Arabic version of the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, with part of the Epistle to the Ephesians from a ninth century text; and Professor Nestle, of Ulm, has published in Syriac a tract of Plutarch on the advantages to be derived from one's enemies. The prince of modern Oriental scholars, Professor Nöldeke, in the last number of the Journal of the German Oriental Society, has spoken most favorably of this edition. The collection of books at Mt. Sinai, in the St. Catharine cloister, easily numbers between twelve and thirteen hundred, the great majority of which is known to scholars only by their titles. What the closer examination will bring forth can only be surmised. So many good things have already been found that the world need not be surprised at the discovery of even more valuable relics and remains of oldest literature at Mt. Sinai. A prominent Biblical scholar has recently expressed confidence that the works of Papvas would yet be discovered, which would furnish us with the data for a literary study of the Gospels that would no doubt solve this enigma.

But by far the greatest collection of manuscripts in the East is found in the eighteen cloister libraries on Mt. Athos. Here they actually number thousands, the total being at least six thousand. No better idea of the character of these Eastern libraries can be gained than a perusal of the "Catalog of the Greek Manuscripts on Mt. Athos," of which the first volume has recently been pub-

lished for the Syndics of the University of Cambridge, by Professor Lambros, of the University of Athens. In two of these cloisters alone, the Lowra and Watopedi, the collection numbers some four thousand. Other libraries as noted by Lambros are these: Stawromtika, 169 manuscripts, of which 57 are parchment; Pantokratoros, with 232 codices, of which 68 are parchment; Simopetra, with 245 volumes, of which 43 are parchment; Karakallu, with 245 volumes, and 40 in parchment; Philotheu, with 249 manuscripts, 56 on parchment; Essigmeniu, with 320 manuscripts, of which 71 are parchment; Xerupotamu, with 341 paper manuscripts; Dochiariu, with 395 volumes; Kutlumusi, with 395 manuscripts; Dionysisu, with 580 manuscripts, and of these 113 are parchment.

The *Literaturzeitung*, of Leipsic, No. 14, in commenting on this catalog, says:

"We must not approach an Oriental library with the demands we make on a Western library in regard to Greek manuscripts. The latter are a dead collection; the former living—i.e., are constantly growing and changing. In the West we collect what according to our standards is of value; in the cloisters those books are taken which they need for their study and service. Then, too, Oriental libraries have often been plundered for the benefit of Western libraries. Old Bible manuscripts are no longer found on Mt. Athos. Classical literature, too, is but poorly represented. Manuscripts containing the literature of the oldest church have only by accident been left here. Some later manuscripts of the New Testament are found here, among them specimens of rare beauty; also the Greek Church fathers, especially Chrysostom, the Cappadocians, the Mystics, the Areopagite. The Middle Ages are poorly represented, but the polemical writers of the time of the contest with the Latin Church are here in full number. With the sixteenth century the new Greek literature begun. Here there is a large liturgical literature, Meneans, Synaxaria, and the like, monastic literature, ascetic writings, and the like are found in great abundance, as also the Apocalypse.

"Nearly all centuries from the ninth on are here represented, also the age after the invention of printing. The preparation of manuscript books in the East has not ceased. There is a large number of books from the nineteenth century in the Mt. Athos collection."

Another excellent collection of books is that of the library of the Jerusalem patriarchate, of which a catalog on a magnificent scale is being published by the Russian Palestine Society.

It was in one of the sections of this library, which is composed of four or five parts, that Bryennios found the famous work "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," the most extraordinary find for fifty years in Christian literature except the discovery of Biblical texts.

Other Oriental libraries, too, are giving up their dead, and catalogs are being published by the Greek "Syllogoi," or Learned Societies. One of these catalogs is that of the St. John's library on Patmos island. Judging from the immediate past it is highly probable that literary discoveries of extraordinary merit will yet be found in these literary storehouses which Eastern and Western scholarship is combining to open up to the world.

### THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS AGAIN.

IT is a well-known fact that the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in 1892 was the occasion at the time of a sharp division of opinion in the religious press and among Christian men prominent in various denominations. There were those who vigorously opposed the Parliament from its very inception on the ground that the plan of bringing the representatives of pagan faiths and all other forms of religion, including Christianity, together in a free and open conference on a platform of equality involved in itself a concession to heathenism which could not be otherwise than injurious to the interests of the Christian Church, particularly in the foreign-mission field. Others were equally earnest in their advocacy of the Parliament, urging that Christianity had nothing to fear from a presentation of truth, no matter from whence it might come, and that a fair comparison of the merits of the various religions of the world could only result in demonstrating the superior excellence of the Christian form of

faith. The holding of the Parliament and the lapse of time since its conclusion have not apparently changed the attitude of either party toward the original question at issue. Each is of "the same opinion still" and each sees in subsequent events a confirmation of its fears or its hopes. A number of religious papers, among which is *The Living Church* (Episcopalian, Chicago), ascribes the general falling off in missionary offerings during the past two years partly to the influence of the Parliament. The representatives of heathenism who were present at the gathering in Chicago received the impression, it is said, that Christianity was practically a failure, or at least was no better than their own religion. Something of this feeling spread abroad also, it is claimed, among Christian people themselves, with the result of chilling their enthusiasm for foreign missions. Referring to these statements *The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) says:

"Alas! this is all too true. We advert to it now, not in any way of self-vindication, not at all in the spirit of 'We told you so!' but in order that the friends of Christianity may understand the truth of this matter, the real injury and misrepresentation which has accrued to the cause of Christ, as a result of this much-vaunted Parliament; and may steadfastly resist all attempts at a repetition of the folly.

"For already we hear of efforts being put forth in certain quarters to convene another such assembly.

"However some friends of true religion were misled into approval and patronage of the disastrous assembly of 1893, they will certainly have no excuse, in the light of a living experience, to further in the future any similar scheme; and if they love the cause of Christian missions and believe in the matchless and unapproachable preeminence of Jesus Christ, as certainly will not.

### AUTHORSHIP OF THE PENTATEUCH.

THE diversity of views obtaining among a certain class of Biblical critics as to the authorship of the Pentateuch is well illustrated by the following passage from a volume recently published in London as one of a series of "Books for Bible Students." The work is intended as a vindication of the ancient belief in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. The passage is as follows:

"We might almost say in regard to the critics, *tot homines, quot sententiæ* [as many minds as men]. Dr. Driver claims that there is an agreement among them, but the facts are quite different. Not in details only but in vital matters the critics disagree. All agree Moses did not write much, but in regard to what he did write or as to the limits of the supposed documents on which the Pentateuch was based, and the age of them, no two are alike. Twenty men might easily disagree that the earth was not round. The value of their denial is estimated by the sort of explanation they give of the earth's movements. The critics agree that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, but their harmony means nothing when we find them in entire discord among themselves as to how the Pentateuch came into existence. The introduction of De Wette-Schrader recognizes the three elements adopted by Dr. Driver, and of course they agree. When one man borrows from another it is likely that there will be agreement. Wellhausen and Robertson Smith agree as touching the post-exilic theory, because the Scottish divine simply copied the speculations of the German. But you have not to read far before you discover traces of difference between the members of these respective pairs. Some think Hilkiah wrote Deuteronomy, others that Jeremiah forged it. Ewald attributed it to a prophet who had taken refuge in Egypt during the time of Manasseh. Graf puts it down to the reign of Josiah, Vaihinger to that of Hezekiah. In regard to the documents Ewald recognizes nine, Hupfeld four in Genesis only. Knobel six; Bleek recognizes only a Jehovis who expanded the Elohist fragment. The newer school of Graf and Wellhausen puts Deuteronomy before the priestly code, whereas most others have thought it to belong to the exilic or even post-exilic age. All this looks rather unlike agreement."



## ISLAM AS THE RELIGION OF PEACE.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Week* (Toronto) recently repeated the familiar statement that the Prophet Mohammed depended upon the sword for the conversion of the Arabs, and that he offered the alternative of the Koran or death. In view of the reported doings of the Moslems in Armenia and Macedonia, most people are confirmed in the belief that Islam is the religion of violence. A Mussulman, however, raises his voice in defense of the religion of Mohammed as a religion of peace and brotherly love. *The Week* prints his letter without giving the name of the writer, who lives in Canada and probably shuns publicity. We give below some excerpts of his arguments. The texts quoted are according to Soles's translation of the Koran:

"The second chapter of the Koran distinctly lays down the precept 'Let there be no violence in religion.' This passage was particularly directed to some of Mohammed's first proselytes, who, having sons that had been brought up in idolatry or Judaism, would oblige them to embrace Mohammedanism by force. Entire freedom is commanded: 'Say (O Mohammed) the truth is come from your Lord, so let him who will believe, and him who will disbelieve' (Koran, chapter xviii.). War is strikingly limited to self-defense: 'And fight for the cause of God against those who fight against you; but commit not the injustice of attacking them first. Verily God loveth not the unjust' (chapter ii.). 'Permission is granted unto those who take arms against the unbelievers, because they have been unjustly persecuted by them, and have been turned out of their habitations injuriously, and for no other reason than because they say 'Our Lord is God.' And if God did not repel the violence of some men by others verily monasteries and churches and synagogues and mosques wherein the name of God is frequently commemorated would be utterly demolished (chapter xxii.)."

The writer quotes several Moslem authorities in support of his assertion that Mohammed was a peaceable man. Referring to Père Hyacinthe's assertion that Islam is true Christianity, the writer quotes from a proclamation issued by the Church of Islam, Secunderabad, India, which contains the following passages:

"One object of the Church is to prove what all enlightened thinkers must be convinced of—that primitive or Nazarene Christianity and Islam are identical. Christianity considered apart from the dogmas superadded to the teachings of Christ and his Apostles by the Councils of Nicea and Chalcedon, is Islam; and Islam, when the place which Jesus and the Bible occupy in the Koran is recognized as all enlightened Mohammedans now admit it, is Christianity. Nothing can be more childish than the popular supposition that a Christian, by embracing Islam, denies or abandons Jesus. So far from this being the case, he becomes, by being a Moslem, a true Nazarene or follower of Jesus. The true Jesus, a real and human being who, mortal like ourselves, yet lived our mortal life without stain of sin, is revealed to us. We realize and love the human, the suffering, but pure and holy Master, as we never can realize or love the mythical and impossible God-man. He who has realized the true Jesus is found to be a Unitarian; and a Unitarian is bound to follow Mohammed, the greatest of all Unitarians."

The writer concludes as follows:

"Islam asks you to acknowledge the claims of Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed as great teachers of revealed religion, and not to reject one of them. Many Moslems also recognize Zoroaster, Buddha, and Plato as inspired religious teachers, and it is quite permissible to do so. In short, the Moslem view of the prophetic office and of inspiration is far more broad and liberal than that which is found in the teaching of Christian doctors."

*The Independent* says: "It is very amusing to watch the way that the Catholic papers treat the great temperance convention in New York. Some of them ignore it entirely; they are the ones that publish liquor advertisements, and can not publish its resolutions against themselves. Some praise it highly; they are the ones that exclude such advertisements. And there are Catholic papers which must give some report, but are careful to omit those parts which would condemn themselves. It is evident now that total abstinence is to be a power in the Catholic Church. When the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was organized in Baltimore, in 1872, it was so unpopular that its members were afraid to ask the bishop's permission."

**An Opposition Cathedral.**—"The English Roman Catholics have just now, by a public act, made confession that Rome is not gaining such rapid ground as they have been accustomed to assume. They have been fond of saying that 'the days of the Establishment are almost numbered,' that 'the creation of that monster Henry VIII. and of that Jezebel Elizabeth is in a process of rapid disintegration,' and, consequently, that 'in a few years we shall take possession of our own, and worship in the old cathedrals built by our forefathers.' This is brave talk, but it is more to the point to note that the authorities at least have no idea of coming into possession of Westminster and St. Paul's at any early date and feel constrained to set up an opposition cathedral. The corner-stone of this proposed building, which is to cost \$750,000, was recently laid with much pomp and ceremony. It is said that the undertaking is far from universally popular with Roman Catholics, many of whom think the money might be expended to better purpose in the endeavor to increase the membership of their communion."—*The Living Church, Chicago.*

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER has recently announced his political creed in brief form. It is given by *The Christian Leader*, of Glasgow, thus: "I believe (1) that only character, intelligence, and good service should be entrusted with the franchise; (2) that every man, however poor, should have a fair chance of rising to position and influence; (3) that religion should be voluntarily supported by those who believe in it; (4) that secular education should be given by the secular state and Christian education by the Christian Church; (5) that the largest measure of local self-government should be everywhere given that is consistent with the unity and strength of the Empire; (6) that there should be a penal workhouse for the indolent and worthless, and a bright and happy home-settlement in every district for the honorable poor; (7) that every dispute, local or imperial, should be referred to arbitration, and that the party refusing should be deemed to be in the wrong and be treated accordingly."

IN spite of repeated and authoritative denials the impression seems to prevail in some quarters of the Northern Presbyterian Church that a part of the million dollar fund, which that church is trying to raise this summer, is to go toward paying for the new Presbyterian building on Fifth Avenue, New York. The officers of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board now announce over their signatures that not a dime of the heavy debt burdening that society was caused by the erection of the building in New York city, and that not one cent given toward the million dollar fund for missions will be applied to its cost.

THE preliminary program for the Thirteenth Baptist Conference has been issued. The meeting is to be held at Providence, R. I., November 13-14. The general subjects for discussion are to be "Monism;" as to its philosophical basis, its relation to theology, and its ethical bearing. "Centralization in Baptist Policy;" "The Books of the New Testament in the Light of Modern Research;" "The Relation of the State to Semi-Public Corporations and their Employees;" "The Physiological Basis of Morality;" "Baptism of the Holy Spirit."

BY a vote of 187 to 169 the British Wesleyan Conference in representative session has declined to act on the report of the committee favoring the admission of women. The effect, in the language of the mover, was "that they should remain without expressing any opinion on the subject." The action of the previous Sessions was, that until the Conference made a deliverance on the question, no chairman of a synod should recognize the nomination of a woman. It would appear, therefore, that the admission is delayed at least one year.

REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D., in an interview in *The Christian Commonwealth*, of London, makes his attitude toward the "Historic Episcopate" clear by saying that he signed the paper, set forth by the League of Catholic Unity, with large reservations. For himself he says that he does not believe that the Historic Episcopate will be one of the articles on which the church will finally unite.

THE pastor of a church in Michigan has devised a new plan for religious work which he calls "Silent Evangelism." The plan involves the use of a variety of cards of different tints and bearing a few words of personal interest and sympathy with a verse of Scripture appropriate to the receiver. Persons are to carry these cards and to give them out as they have opportunity. The cards are interdenominational.

*Zion's Herald*, of Boston, has secured an expression of opinion from twenty-six prominent ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the question whether the time limit in the Methodist ministry should be abolished. Seventeen out of the twenty-six answer in the affirmative.

REV. C. H. YATMAN, who conducted a series of popular religious meetings in an uptown theater in New York two years ago, and who is widely known as an evangelist, starts in September to preach the Gospel around the world. He begins at Honolulu, thence going to Africa and returning by Europe.

THE colony of Waldensians from Italy, which settled in North Carolina a few years ago, has united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The members include about fifty families.

*The Boston Globe* has advanced the strongest of all arguments in favor of closing the barber shops on Sunday. It is that it lets the people of St. Louis know when Sunday comes.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## THE FRANCO-SWISS TARIFF WAR.

SWITZERLAND has always been one of the best customers of France. The present period of high protection, however, makes it very difficult for the Swiss to sell their products in France, and they have begun to open up new markets by entering into reciprocal treaties with Austria, Italy, and Germany. France offered to pass Swiss goods at her minimum tariff if Switzerland will apply her minimum tariff to French importations. This the Swiss rejected, declaring that their tariff is considerably lower than that of France. France at first refused to lower her tariff to suit the demands of the sister republic, and the Swiss continued the tariff war, which is doing much harm to both parties, altho France appears to be the greater sufferer. The French Chamber of Deputies has just passed a law by which the tariff on the principal Swiss articles of manufacture has been lowered very considerably. Among these are articles which form a staple export from the United States. We should benefit by the most-favored nation clause. Our watches and machinery ought to get in by the breach made by the Swiss, just as the Dutch hope to pass their cheeses. A representative Dutch paper, the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that France does not accede to the Swiss demands with pleasure. The *Handelsblad* says:

"The French custom-house authorities accept the innovation with a bad grace. The Chamber of Deputies is mainly influenced by political reasons in this business. There is much personal friendship between French and Swiss politicians, and it is feared that a continuation of the struggle will estrange the republics. France values very highly the neutrality of Switzerland. If the Cantons were to join the Triple Alliance, the latter would be unduly strengthened."

The paper quotes the Swiss custom-house report to show the effects of the tariff war:

"The importations from France into Switzerland amounted to over 250,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000) before the beginning of this tariff war. Its effects were soon felt. In 1892 France only exported goods to the value of 173,000,000 francs to Switzerland, in 1893 this was reduced to 105,000,000, in 1894 to 97,500,000. That this reduction of French exports is solely due to the tariff war is amply proved by the fact that Switzerland imported as many of the articles on which the tariff was not raised as before. The French wine merchants have suffered most. Before Switzerland raised her rates, 250,000 hectoliters of wine were imported from France, in 1894 only 30,000. Not only have the Swiss purchased their wine in Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy, but they have also begun to plant extensive vineyards in the country itself, and this latter competition will not be easy to overcome."

That Switzerland will give up her neutral position is not likely. The French and Italian Cantons are too much in sympathy with France, and the German Cantons, altho less friendly toward France than they were before, value their independence too highly to endanger it. What they aim at is emancipation from French influence. The *Zürcher Post*, Zurich, says:

"At a great sacrifice we have held out against France for three years. We are not in a hurry now, and want time to judge thoroughly in the matter. What will our other neighbors—Germany, Austria, and Italy—think of us if we give in to France at once, if the latter country adopts a somewhat more friendly attitude? A petition ought to be sent to the Bundesrath to demand greater firmness, especially since the French Chambers would not even discuss the question in 1892."

The *Bund*, Berne, doubts that Switzerland has reason to be satisfied. This paper declares that the other neighbors of Switzerland are both able and willing to offer better terms than France, and then goes on to say:

"French goods are more expensive, but that they are better than those of other countries is much doubted. The competitors

of France have made rapid strides, especially the one whose goods are sometimes called 'cheap and trashy.' On the other hand, French producers seem to experience much trouble in maintaining the quality of their goods, and are in danger of getting the verdict 'trashy and dear' for their products."

The *Zürcher Zeitung*, Zurich, speaking of the political aspect of the struggle, says:

"The French Chamber has accepted the new treaty almost unanimously; the small opposition of 11 against 513 Deputies can not have any other aim than to make Switzerland believe that France is not fully aware of her advantages and of the manner in which once more Switzerland becomes her servitor. We are forced to say yea and amen to the treaty, but we do so with discontent. If we were to break altogether with France, not only our trade but our political relations would suffer. The world would hold us responsible and we would be driven into the arms of the Triple Alliance further than is good for our independence. For this we have to thank those Francophiles who are satisfied if they hear a Frenchman speak of Switzerland as the 'Sister Republic,' while we only hold the position of a terrier hunting with the lion—always badly treated but happy to be with the great lord. How long will we continue to play this ridiculous part? For the present it has once more been forced upon us. By the new treaty France profits annually 14 millions, we only 2½ millions. Competent judges declare that such a state of things is more than we can stand, however much we may love peace. We have no reason for going to such lengths."

The paper sharply criticizes the conduct of M. Meline, who argued in the French Chamber that France had shown her magnanimity by raising her tariff only 25 per cent. when the struggle began, while Switzerland raised hers 100 to 300 per cent.

"But the gentleman [says the writer] conceals the fact that the Swiss tariff remained below the French rate in spite of its high raise in percentages. The only thing such French dialectics are good for is to open here and there the eyes of the friends of France. Our official arbitrators can not be blamed for their attitude. Private committees have caused these attempts at a reconciliation, and our statesmen had to take things as they found them. Nor can the French be blamed for their egoism; no state, no diplomat, is justified in exhibiting friendship combined with sentimentality in settling public affairs. But our worthy neighbors, who would gladly see Switzerland ruined to-morrow if their trade could derive any profit, should in future keep their friendly phrases for themselves. That kind of stuff will no longer be taken in Switzerland; we have always found that we lost by it."

## MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

THE pirate states of North Africa, whose conduct has forced every civilized country, including the United States, to protect its shipping by force, are to-day represented by Morocco only, and Sultan Abdul Aziz owes his independence solely to the jealousy of the powers. Lately German merchants have suffered severely at the hands of the Moors, and the government of William II. dispatched a somewhat formidable squadron to the assistance of their representative, with orders to occupy some parts of the coast unless reparation is made. At the same time the Dutch Government sent two cruisers, to demand an explanation of the conduct of the coast pirates, who had attacked a Dutch brig. Both squadrons were at the disposition of Graf Tattenbach, the German Minister, who also represents the Hollanders in Morocco. The appearance of a large German force with orders to occupy the coast was watched with dissatisfaction in France. Several French papers claimed that the independence of Morocco was threatened. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The governors of the provinces in which Graf Tattenbach is enforcing his country's claims have protested strongly against the German Ambassador's proceedings, as the powers are generally satisfied to settle such difficulties in a diplomatic way. But an official inquiry does not satisfy M. de Tattenbach; unless his claims are settled, Rabot and Casablanca will be seized by the



Germans. It is difficult to believe that any good will come of the action taken by the German Government through its representative. If he succeeds in enforcing his claims, a deplorable precedent will have been established, which will render the task of European diplomats in Morocco still more difficult than it is at present. If, on the other hand, M. de Tattenbach, exasperated by the proverbial slowness of the Morocco Government, has recourse to force, the results of his action must be still more regretted, especially by the powers who are interested in maintaining the *status quo* in Morocco. France is directly concerned in Morocco through her Algerian colonies, and can not but regard with inquietude anything that threatens Morocco's administration."

At ordinary times this article would not have called forth much comment in Germany. But the Germans are just now celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their union, and they remember that French interference in a matter in which France was not directly interested led to the war of 1870. A number of German papers have replied to the French press. The least excitable only explained that every one knows how little Morocco is to be depended upon for fulfilling her promises without strong pressure. The *Echo*, Berlin, said that every one who is not a born fool could see that Germany does not want to annex Morocco. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which is credited with being in touch with the Government, says:

"And this is the way a French paper dares to write while at the same time a French agent seeks to obtain reparation for losses suffered by French subjects. We always thought that all European powers had an equal interest in these matters. If France, prompted by hatred of Germany, holds a different opinion, she may experience disagreeable consequences in the countries beyond the seas. We hope the Government will not allow itself to become influenced by the forward attitude of the French papers, and will protect German interest without hesitation. We hope, moreover, that the Government will find the right answer if France makes an official inquiry. We want to be on good terms with France, but we can not go to extremes. Germany is not yet under France's tutelage, and it is no business of the French whether Rabot or Casablanca, Saffi or Mogador is occupied."

The French Government has informed Germany that France does not intend officially to interfere in the matter. Morocco has promised to pay an indemnity to each of the countries whose citizens have been ill-treated, but unless the money is soon paid, and the murderers punished, Germany may yet occupy some parts of the coast.

#### A NEW AMERICAN UNION.

THE possibility of a union of the Central American States into one powerful nation has often been discussed, but it is only recently that steps in this direction have been taken. Nicaragua and Honduras have taken the lead; Guatemala and Salvador will soon follow. The two first-named countries will settle their boundary question through a commission, but if an agreement can not be arrived at, Spain is to act as arbitrator. The treaty just concluded is for a defensive and offensive alliance. Wars between Central American States are to cease in future. We take the following articles of the treaty from the *Estrella*, Panama:

"The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they can not and will not consider as foreign the other Central American countries, and that they will labor constantly to maintain family bonds and the greatest cordiality in their relations, making common cause in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries and mediating in their international relations. The present treaty is submitted to their consideration, to be subscribed to until they shall be incorporated in a single nation.

"The high contracting parties shall act jointly in matters of foreign policy, and endeavor to bring about the same uniformity and harmony with the other governments of Central America. There shall be a uniform postal tariff, joint diplomatic represen-

tation, and laws common to all. Concessions to foreign railroad and steamship companies are to be made jointly by the contracting governments.

"Should any of the articles of this treaty be violated, or any other cause of disagreement arise, neither of the contracting parties shall authorize acts of reprisal until all peaceful methods have been exhausted. Arbitration is to be resorted to in case no satisfactory solution can be arrived at, the arbitrator being one of the American governments."

The ministers of the states have met at Managua with a view of carrying out the plans contained in the above, and as the temporary occupation of Nicaraguan soil has demonstrated the weakness of these states, there is little doubt that some agreement will be arrived at. This would probably affect the Nicaragua Canal.

#### THE ENGLISH SOCIALISTS.

THE Socialists, like other factions, have been snowed under during the last British elections. But they profess to be pleased with the downfall of the Liberal Party, whose place they hope to take. "The buffer party has been smashed," says a Socialist writer, "and we have all our enemies in front; we now have to organize the forces which have been detached, and we have no fear of the final fight between revolution and reaction." That the Socialist movement is no longer despised is proved by the bitter remarks in the Radical papers. Evidently the English Socialists mean to follow the lines laid down by their Continental comrades; they use language which courts prosecution. They expect to be prosecuted, and hope that this will strengthen their cause. A series of articles in *Justice*, London, advocates the conversion of the army to Socialistic doctrines. The writer, who signs himself "Sentry," thinks the soldiers can be won over. We give below some of his most striking remarks:

"When practically the only obstacle to social progress is embodied in the vast armies possessing control, resolute endeavors should be made to remove this obstruction and clear away the support which alone renders possible the slavery and degradation of to-day. Every one knows it is positive madness to contend that the people, organize them as you will, can stand against the drilled and disciplined troops who are ever in readiness, in this and other countries, to crush out the first symptoms of educated revolt. Examples of this are not wanting, and no step can be taken (save by parliamentary action) to wrest Right from the possessing classes until you educate the unwilling slaves to power in the principles of Socialism."

The Socialists generally contend that the laborer is the author of everything good and pleasing in the world. The writer does not blame the soldier for his present attitude. He says:

"It is more customary to malign the soldier than to convert him. It should be borne in mind that the 'tool' is not necessarily the 'author' of the evil it produces; and, tho contempt is felt that the trained sons of the people should turn their arms, when ordered, upon the people, that contempt should be reserved for the instigators, and not confined to the poor slavish tool, who, if educated, would willingly 'about turn,' and give his masters a taste of that which is considered so necessary to the quieting of the people. Until the soldier is taught that no end is served by the wholesale massacre of human beings save that of 'Capitalistic Enterprise,' we can hope for no rapid change in human society. Oblivious to anything outside himself, the soldier is fitted to his environments, and it is only when his chains rattle loudly in his ears that he realizes that his disaffection is identical with the discontent of his brother slave. Standing as we are on the threshold of revolution, no time should be lost to determine the line to be taken by our soldiery; it is only by grasping force that we can decide for peaceful or bloody overthrow. Once school the soldier's discontent and disaffection into Socialistic thought and action, and the communal ownership of the land, mines, and 'means of production and distribution' will be a simple 'handing over' and not the murderous undertaking some would have us believe."

## A CHANGE IN SOCIALIST TACTICS.

RECENTLY Theodor Barth demonstrated in the *Revue de Paris* that the German Socialists are less revolutionary than formerly. A proof of this assertion is now forthcoming in the Agrarian program of the Socialists. Their revolutionary character has, until now, prevented their success with the agricultural laborers, who are very loyal to the Crown. In this year's program the Socialist Party acknowledges that revolution is not necessary. This is set forth in the following clause:

"The Social-Democratic Party demands that the offices of public institutions be throughout the Empire put within the reach of all, according to democratic principles, and seeks to obtain improvement of the social standard of the laboring classes within the limits set by existing form of the state and of society."

It is, however, very doubtful that the Socialists will obtain a majority for their measures in the near future. Their demands are very sweeping, and likely to call forth energetic opposition. We quote the most striking articles of the Agrarian program:

"Abolition of privileges connected with the possession of real estate, such as special representation, manor rights, immunity from taxes, and the right to entail landed property.

"Retention of all public lands in the hands of the Government, and increase of all such property. The land in the possession of corporations and religious societies, and real estate owned by charitable and educational institutions, must become public property, as well as all forests, fisheries, and water-power.

"Communities must have a prior right to purchase real estate about to be sold at auction for the benefit of creditors.

"The state or the communities must farm their lands, or else rent them to companies of agricultural laborers and cottagers. Where this is not convenient and practical, the land must be leased in small parcels to people who will till the soil in person, subject to supervision by the state or community.

"The state to own and keep in repair all public highways, railroads, streets, and water-ways.

"The state to become creditor for all debts of money loaned on real estate, the interest to be reduced to the actual cost at which the state obtains money.

"Abolition of direct taxes based upon the possible revenue from real estate.

"Extension of all agricultural schools, and erection of new establishments of this kind; lectures to be given to agricultural laborers.

"The laws regarding the liability of employers, as now in force where factory employees are concerned, must be extended to employers of agricultural laborers.

"Compulsory insurance to be enforced everywhere. Special courts to be installed to settle differences between the laborers and their employers."

Many Conservative papers acknowledge that the program is likely to find favor with the rural population. If once the Socialists gain a footing, they will organize strikes, it is feared, and ruin many farmers. The condition of the farmers is none of the best, owing to the competition of foreign producers, and an extension of the laws relating to the limitation of work to a certain number of hours per day would do much harm. The *Korrespondenz des Bundes der Landwirthe*, Berlin, the organ of the German Farmers' Alliance, says:

"This demand that legislation for the protection of workingmen should be extended to agricultural laborers is the most important. Upon this the Socialists base their hopes. The question is, Will the Socialists exercise sporadic influence only, or will they gain a firm hold with agricultural laborers? In the latter case they will accomplish a double purpose—they will put almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of landowners, and gain plenty of 'voting cattle.' The farmer who has once lost a harvest through a strike will have to give up his business."

The *Nation*, Berlin, nevertheless pooh-poohs the thought that the Socialists will be assisted by the wording of their program. This Radical paper says:

"A party program has little value. Does a voter sit down to

examine one program after another? Not even the politicians know them in detail. These old, cumbersome machines of doctrinary politics are about as valuable as the royal coaches which figure in a court parade; they are useless for practical purposes. A few demands that have a chance of being granted, and the momentary feeling of the public, are of much greater importance in modern politics than programs. I am dissatisfied, therefore. I give my vote to the party which seems to express an equal degree of dissatisfaction with myself. It is characteristic that the Socialists know how to reckon with this impulsiveness, and that they know how far they can afford to go with the agricultural population. Many things need improvement, say the Socialists, but the necessary reforms can be carried out under the existing form of social and political government. 'But,' say some people, 'the leaders of the Socialists adhere to their old views, and hope for the overthrow of society. Their present attitude is, therefore, doubly dangerous.' Yes, if the leaders alone made politics. But, after all, the mass of voters decide for themselves, and the leaders must follow."

## WHO RULES IN RUSSIA?

ACCORDING to the Russian press, Czar Nicholas II. But Russia's neighbors have their doubts. The correspondents of German and Austrian papers declare that the Czar no longer receives ministers of state, and sees none but members of his own family. He remains in the seclusion of Peterhoff Palace, and passes his time reading, mostly English and German books. Both the Czar and his young spouse are suffering from nervousness, brought on, it is said, by the continuous appearance of threatening letters and pamphlets smuggled into their rooms. How much is true in all this nobody knows, but it is certain that the Czar lives very secludedly. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Berlin, says:

"Much anxiety and uncertainty is caused by the remarkable seclusion of the Czar and his wife. They even evade giving audience to the foreign ambassadors. The Comte de Montebello, Ambassador of France, only managed to obtain an audience through the Minister of Finance, Witte, who has some influence with the Empress-Dowager. And the fact that the Empress-Dowager is gaining more and more influence is the cause of many disquieting rumors. It is not possible to find out whether an attempt to murder the Czar has really been made, for the authorities never tell the whole truth. The representatives of foreign powers who know what is going on behind the scenes dare not give any information. That no Nihilistic attempt has been made recently is certain; the Czar's seclusion, therefore, must be more artificial than necessary. A foreign diplomat who recently wished to see the Czar was referred to his mother. Maria Feodorowna seems to decide all important matters."

It must be remembered that the Germans fear the influence of the Empress-Dowager. She is a sister of the Princess of Wales, and, like her, an implacable enemy of the Hohenzollerns, who have few genuine friends among the royalty outside of Germany. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Vienna, believes that Russia's fate is largely in the hands of her Minister of Foreign Affairs. This paper says:

"It can not be denied that Russia's foreign policy is conducted in a much more aggressive manner since Prince Lobanoff has assumed office. The French Chauvinists, too, find a more willing ear now than during the days of Alexander III. and the late Minister de Giers. That the affairs of Russia are more skilfully managed we can not say. Alexander III. hated Germany, but he knew that it would be dangerous to attack the powers pledged to peace. The present Government seems less deliberate. The help of Germany in Asia has been rewarded with ingratitude, the flirtation with Bulgaria disturbs Turkey and Austria, and the alliance with Abyssinia is directed against Italy."

The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, regards the Minister of Finance as the most important person in Russia. This paper says:

"The power which to-day directs the affairs of Russia is undoubtedly the Minister of Finance, Witte. He assists the indus-



tries, tries to help the farmers, and does much to open up Siberia and the North of the Empire. Special attention is given by him to the agrarian woes of the country. When the serfs were set free, much of the arable land was given to the villages, whose inhabitants farm the soil in common; that is to say, a different portion is allotted to each man at certain times. This has demoralized the farmers, as even the most industrious are given lands which have been exhausted by the less conscientious. The communal acres therefore bear hardly ten per cent. of the harvest they ought to yield. To counteract the evil, a bank was called to life which lends money to farmers who wish to buy land. The Minister of Finance does his best to assist the farmers in paying off their debts, and it is expected that, gradually, the communal lands will disappear and become private property. The proletariat among Russian peasants will thereby be reduced, and this is what Witte aims at."

That Minister Witte has much influence in the internal affairs of the country is believed everywhere, but that he directs her relations abroad is doubted, tho the Chinese loan was undoubtedly his work. The *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* thinks the destinies of Russia are in much less reliable hands, and says:

"That the Empress-Dowager is pretty much mistress of Russia is acknowledged by Minister Witte himself. The Czar allows his mother to advise in every important question. The Empress-Dowager, however, is completely under the influence of the Minister of War, General Vannowski, and the Chief of the Holy Synod, Pobiedonoszeff. This should explain everything that has taken place since the death of Alexander III. The present Czar passes for a man of advanced ideas, and the people can not understand why his liberal views are not visible in his actions. But if Pobiedonoszeff is really at the head of affairs, it is easy to see why Russia acted as she did in the Bulgarian and Abyssinian questions, and leans more and more toward France."

The common people await with impatience the crowning ceremony. To them the Czar is not fully established on the throne of his fathers until he has been crowned at Moscow. Neither the mourning on account of the death of his father, nor the fact that the Czarina is *eniente* is regarded as sufficient excuse to delay the coronation. In most other monarchies the ceremony has been dispensed with.

### CANNIBALISM AND CRIME.

CRIME and criminals are receiving a fair share of scientific attention nowadays—rather too great a share, think some, who regard the normal, rather than the abnormal, types as the proper ones for study and investigation. Now comes a Frenchman who tells us, practically, that crime is only a reversion to what was once quite normal; primitive man was cannibalistic, and crime is but a return to prehistoric cannibalism or its equivalent. We translate an account of this peculiar tho striking theory from the *Revue Scientifique*:

"M. Jacques Bahar made at the recent congress of learned societies an interesting communication on a new manner of conceiving of crime and defining the criminal. According to this author, all crimes against the honor, liberty, and property of others are addressed only to the more or less narrow attributes of the physical life and correspond to attempts against life itself. This tendency to take the life of one's fellow is a regressive manifestation of hereditary cannibal instinct common to all men and all animals, which impels the individual not only to sacrifice the feeble ones to his desire for nourishment, but implicitly to prefer a being like himself in virtue of the physiological laws that regulate alimentary affinities.

"Human society is then only the result of a contract between the feeble and the strong, consisting in the renunciation of cannibalism by the former and stipulating mutual protection against animals and adverse surrounding elements, each member being obliged to obtain his subsistence from matter and no longer from man. This combination, not breaking any natural law, is at all points equitable and proper.

"But nature, not being a party to the contract, continues to produce only human beings endowed with cannibalistic instincts

to whose satisfaction society is hostile. The infant of our day comes into the world with receptivity for civilization superior to that of the prehistoric infant, but it is not born wholly civilized.

"Religion and education serve to prepare these beings for acceptance of the contract, and the instinct manifests itself only as a divergence, otherwise called crime.

"Certain beings are so placed, organically or socially, as to accept the contract readily. Others are powerless to do so, because of heredity, defects or absence of education, surroundings, or circumstances. But circumstances may also affect, at all periods of life, those of the first category, that is to say, in a word, all humanity.

"Crime is then the expression of the powerlessness of man to renounce primitive cannibalism; that is, the satisfying of his wants and passions by means of his fellow man instead of by means of insentient matter.

"All the varieties of attempts on the life of others or on its attributes can be referred to this synthetic definition, the sole fixed criterion, according to M. Bahar, because it only is in equilibrium with all biological laws."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Ridicule of the Proposed Jungfrau Railway.**—The plan for a railway up the Jungfrau, to be built largely in a tunnel and ending in an elevator running through a vertical shaft to the summit, is spoken of disparagingly by *The Railway World*, London. Says that journal: "The extraordinary, not to say ridiculous, scheme of driving a spiral tunnel to the summit of the Jungfrau and constructing a track railway therein, seems to be actually in danger of an attempt at realization. The plans have already been approved by the Swiss parliament, and the financing of the scheme is regarded as assured. Moreover, it is reported that the first section of the line is to be commenced in the present year. Of course, if investors like to encourage this sort of thing no one can say them nay, but it seems a little too bad that money should be forthcoming for a wildcat scheme like this ribbing of the Jungfrau, and that a sound financial enterprise, such, for instance, as the City and Great Northern Railway, which is urgently required, should be delayed because it has little of the picturesque, but it is only a prosaic underground railway."

### FOREIGN NOTES.

ON July 22 a man died at Berlin whose name and example should be made known to every young man. Rudolf v. Gueist not only shone as a man of learning, whose extensive knowledge of ancient and modern law caused him to be chosen as the teacher of kings and emperors, but was also a man of honor and strict fidelity to duty. The following may serve as an illustration of his character: When, in 1889, Baron Hirsch was sued by the Turkish Government for non-fulfilment of contract, Gueist was appointed arbiter, but refused to accept the fee of \$20,000—more than four times his yearly income. The Turks, whose case seemed fair enough to all, thought that Gueist was bribed by Hirsch, but the professor, after working nearly a month over the case, decided against the capitalist, who had to pay to Turkey \$4,140,000. In a case like this, argued Gueist, the judge should consider it beneath him to accept a fee.

UNTIL the end of the sitting the Italian Chamber was the scene of brawls caused by the attacks of the opposition against Premier Crispi. But the majority elected in his support remained firm, and refused to substitute the discussion of side-questions for matters connected with reforms. The Government seems to be determined to consign all scandals to oblivion. Ex-Minister Giolitti, against whom there are grave accusations concerning "financial operations," will, according to the *Milan Secolo*, escape prosecution.

DANISH, English, and French papers declare that the charges for passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal are too high, and that consequently ships are sent by the old route through the Cattegat. The officials of the canal are also said to be wanting in civility. On the other hand the official report shows that over 500 vessels passed through the canal within a month after its opening, and the shipping papers complain that there are not enough tugboats.

"How well Russia is prepared for a European war," says the *Militär Wochenblatt*, Berlin, "is shown by the number of garrisons General Schuwaloff has to inspect. In the district of Warsaw, which lies wedged in between the Prussian provinces Silesia and Prussia, there are five large fortresses, and 350,000 men, ready to march at a moment's notice. Officially the regiments are only represented by their staff; in reality they have nearly their full complement of men."

ENGLAND is much disturbed by the fact that France has built a naval port in the lake of Bizerta, by which the French obtain an almost impregnable position on the coast of Africa. The English Government reminds France that she promised not to fortify Bizerta. The French Government expresses its sorrow that one can not always keep promises, as England ought to know from her repeated promises to evacuate Egypt.

THE Supreme Court at Leipsic has sentenced a German to seven years in state's prison for selling a model of the new German rifle to the French Government. "The case," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, "is similar to the famous Dreyfus trial, but our Eastern neighbors make less fuss about such things than the French."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## IS THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE TO EUROPE PRACTICABLE?

THE scheme for the opening-up of a new route from British North America to Europe via Hudson Bay and Straits, by means of a line of steamers to ply between Liverpool and other English ports to Churchill, on the northwest coast of the Bay, and the construction of a line of railway from that port to a point in the interior of the country, that will command the transport trade not merely of the province of Manitoba, but also of the extensive and fertile northwest territories of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca, and possibly a large share of the trade of Minnesota and Dakota, is enthusiastically advocated by Mr. Duncan Macarthur in *The Westminster Review* for August. Mr. Macarthur says that it will readily be understood that this scheme must have opponents both in Eastern Canada and in the United States, inasmuch as it will be a formidable competitor for the carrying trade of a large portion of the vast interior of the North American continent, against the St. Lawrence route on the one hand and the American water system of transport on the other, but that the objections of such opponents as to the uncertainty of navigation in the Straits and the shortness of the season of open water are not defensible. In closing his argument, Mr. Macarthur quotes the following anonymous poem, which he says contains sentiments that are "echoed and reechoed by almost every one in the great Canadian Northwest":

"Open the Bay, which Hudson—doubly crowned  
By fame—to science and to history gave.  
This was his limit, this his utmost bound—  
There, all unwittingly, he sailed and found  
At once a path of empire and a grave!

Open the Bay! What cared that seaman grim  
For towering iceberg or the crushing floe?  
She sped at noonday or at midnight dim—  
A man! and hence, there was a way for him,  
And where he went a thousand ships can go.

Open the Bay! the myriad prairies call;  
Let homesteads rise and comforts multiply;  
Give to the world the shortest route of all—  
Let justice triumph though the heavens should fall!  
This is the voice of reason—manhood's cry."

This old scheme of a northern outlet to Europe has been revived by the voting of a bonus by the Dominion Parliament for the first section of the railway to the Bay. A contributor to *The New York Observer*—a well-known American who was for many years United States Consul at Winnipeg, and who is familiar with the whole region in question—thinks that the scheme is impracticable. He writes as follows:

"Up to the Saskatchewan, a distance of, say, 300 miles, the route will pass through a fairly arable country, but from thence to the bay the region is largely a wilderness of rocks and swamps, unfit for settlement and incapable of contributing any local traffic to the maintenance of the road. While not a favorable region for railway construction, lying far to the north and remote from civilization, the surveys made a decade ago show it to be entirely feasible, with no formidable engineering difficulties to be overcome. The chief obstacle to the success of the project lies in the water section of the route, that is, in the apparent impossibility of securing a reliable outlet from Hudson Bay to the sea, the Bay itself being, in a greater or less degree, open to navigation all the year round. It is claimed that if an open channel through Hudson Strait can be secured for five months in the year, the route will prove a paying one, but testimony thus far seems to show that navigation for specially constructed ships can only be depended on during four months, and for ordinary steamers for only three months in the year. The expedition sent out by the Dominion Government in 1884 to test the practicability of an outlet from the Bay to the Atlantic, reported that the Bay is never safe, owing to fogs, ice, snow-storms, etc., and that the Straits can not be navigated at all for more than four months in the year; a report confirmed by the Hudson Bay Company, which for two

centuries has sent vessels into the Bay. Lieutenant Gorringe, who, in 1881, investigated the region on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railway, pronounced any successful traffic by the route to be wholly impracticable, fogs and ice barely leaving an average of six weeks for safe navigation, and even this period varies greatly with the season. Admitting, however, that three and a half months could be relied on, there are other difficulties serving to diminish the value of the route, notably the fact that one year's crop could not be moved until the next year, outlet through the strait only being possible from July to October, and that as steamships could make but two or three round trips, the large fleet engaged would have no employment during most of the year. The chief advantage presented by the route, and that which is expected to draw trade to it, is, of course, the shorter distance to Liverpool, amounting in the case of Dakota shipments to 1,000 miles over that by way of New York, and in shipments from the North Saskatchewan region to 1,300 miles over the Montreal route. But it is a question whether a route open only from two to four months of the year, and even then liable to frequent interruption, can compete successfully with rail and lake routes open from seven to twelve months, and so whether it will prove of any practical advantage to the American and Canadian farmer."

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

MANY travelers have seen the crown of Queen Victoria, in the Tower, but it is not generally known how it is made up and how many jewels it contains. It is said to be the heaviest and most uncomfortable diadem of all the crowned heads in Europe. *The Manufacturing Jeweler*, London, gives the following description of it:

"It is constructed of jewels taken from old crowns, and other stones provided by her Majesty. It consists of emeralds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, and diamonds. The stones, which are set in gold and silver, incase a crimson velvet cap with a border of ermine, the whole of the interior being lined with the finest white silk. Above the crimson border on the lower edge of the band is a row of 129 pearls. Round the upper part of the band is a border of 112 pearls. In the front, stationed between the two borders of pearls, is a huge sapphire, purchased by George IV., set in the center of valuable pearls. At the back, in the same position, is another but smaller sapphire.

"The sides are adorned with three sapphires, and between these are eight emeralds. Above and below the sapphires, extending all round the crown, are placed at intervals fourteen large diamonds, the eight emeralds being encircled by clusters of diamonds, 128 in number. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen ornaments, each consisting of eight diamonds. Above a circular bend are eight sapphires, set separately, encircled by eight diamonds. Between each of these eight sapphires are eight festoons of eighteen diamonds each. In front of the crown is a diamond Maltese cross, in the center of which glistens the famous ruby given to Edward I. by Don Pedro the Cruel. This is the stone which adorned the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The center of the ruby is hollowed out, and the space filled, in accordance with the Eastern custom, with a smaller ruby. The Maltese cross is formed of seventy-five splendid diamonds. At each of the sides and at the back is a Maltese cross with emerald centers, containing respectively 132, 124, and 130 sparkling diamonds.

"Level with the four Maltese crosses, and stationed between them, are four ornaments shaped like the fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the center, and surrounded by diamonds, containing eighty-five, eighty-six, and eighty-seven diamonds. From the Maltese crosses spring four imperial arches, composed of oak leaves and diamonds. The leaves are formed of 728 diamonds; thirty-two pearls represent the acorns and fifty-four diamonds the cups. From the upper part of the imperial arches hang suspended four large pendant-shaped pearls set in diamond cups, each cup being formed of twelve diamonds, the stems from each of the four hanging pearls being encrusted with twenty-four diamonds. Above the arch is the mount, which is made of 438 diamonds. The zone and arc are represented by thirty-three diamonds. On the summit of the throne is a cross, which has for its center a rose-cut sapphire set in the center of fourteen large



diamonds. Altogether the crown comprises one large ruby, one large sapphire, twenty-six smaller sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, four pendant-shaped pearls, and 273 smaller pearls."

### SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN HOUSES.

ONE of the traits of the Yankee, as he was wont to be portrayed by Europeans, was an overweening boastfulness, but that was a long time ago. Such hosts of travelers from the other side of the ocean lecture us on our sins and describe our shortcomings that we are getting very meek; hence it is with a feeling of gratified surprise that we read the unqualified encomiums bestowed on American houses and household arrangements by M. L. Wuarin, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique*, July 20, on "Buildings in the United States." We quote some brief passages from that part of his article which relates more especially to our residences and the appliances intended for the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants:

"The first superiority of American houses is the excellence of the interior drainage. One does not meet here with these filthy drains, these hidden conduits, these putrid emanations from which we often suffer on this side of the ocean. The Anglo-Saxons in this regard have more imperious needs than other races, and their ideas in hygienic matters make them hard to satisfy in this respect. And another trait of their character that has its importance here is their love of water. They make use of it without stint, first of all for their own persons. . . . but they are not less inclined to dispense it for the health of their houses.

"We are happy to say that in Europe we have made some progress in the interior plumbing of our houses. . . . Nevertheless there remains much to be done. The absolute hygienic condition of all parts of the house, the absolute absence of repugnant odors betraying inexcusable neglect exist scarcely except among well-to-do surroundings, and not always there; but when we descend to the ordinary house, we must almost use force to restrain our feelings of disgust. Ah, well! in the United States, we have seen as many cottages as palaces, but we have never been disgusted by unnameable odors. This is the more meritorious that the heat there is intense, but care for what we may call the digestive apparatus of the house is considered absolutely necessary, and water, always used without stint, does the rest. All this is doubtless the work of custom, but of custom that good sanitary regulations have aided to form. We remember, several years ago, that an Anglo-Saxon, making a tour of Europe, accosted us with this question, 'Where is the Health Office? I wish to report a bad odor below there; doubtless some pipe is broken.' We then began to measure all the distance that separates the continent of Europe from the nations of English race, in matters of hygiene and even of public decency.

"The second superiority of the American house is the fashion in which it protects its inhabitants against cold and heat.

"The old cumbersome methods of heating that cause so many accidents of all kinds . . . have been abandoned. Steam heat is being adopted more and more. . . .

"But if the winter is severe, the summer is yet more so, and it is well known that it is less easy to protect from heat than from cold.

Foremost among the simple methods of keeping cool in the torrid heats, the fan seems to M. Wuarin worthy of mention. He says:

"The fan is no longer an object of luxury. In the restaurants there are mechanical fans and even the waiter comes with a palm-leaf for you to refresh yourself. In the churches every one is armed with his instrument, and during a sermon every one in the congregation is often seen fanning himself."

Among the other features of American houses that commend themselves to the writer are our distribution of hot water, the arrangements of our laundries, our methods of putting in coal, and last but not least, our district telegraph system.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### PRETTY WOMEN.

MEN are forever talking about pretty women, as if prettiness were the sole thing that could make the sex endurable. With this exclamatory sentence Mr. Junius Henri Browne opens an essay on the subject of "Pretty Women," in *Harper's Bazar*, in which he argues that no part of the spell that women work upon men depends necessarily on their person; that the vast majority of women are not at all pretty according to the canons of physical beauty; that the continual jabber of men about pretty women misleads the sex to the conclusion that their appearance is immeasurably more important than their actuality. It may be on this account, says Mr. Browne, that the mass of women are so absorbed in dress and garniture, and so negligent comparatively of what lies beyond the reach of sense. He thinks that they are slowly recovering from this delusion and illusion; "and it is no wonder," he adds, "that their recovery is slow, when we keep up the old chatter, which has never had the slightest basis of truth." We extract the following:

"Pretty women, pretty women, pretty women! Everlastingly, unceasingly, unvaryingly the same phrase, the same tone, the same note, the ages through and the world over. Are pretty women so very few, or so very many? Are they remarkable for their scarcity, or remarkable for their commonness? They who have calm heads and cool hearts, who dwell in a critical atmosphere, self-generated, who neither rant nor rave, who are not always discovering goddesses in every company, are prone to the opinion that nature distributes physical charms in a niggardly manner, that beauty is prominently lacking in the human kind. These so weary of the iteration about pretty women, pretty women, as to wish, sometimes, that not more than one woman in a thousand were really pretty; and in their weariness they think that their wish is gratified. Who is pretty, and who is not? is a question that never can be settled. There is no absolute standard. Fixed rules exist not. Each man's judgment is, for him, supreme. She who is hideous to one may be enchanting to another; angels and witches frequently occupy the same body. Beauty depends not on the owner, but on the perceiver. It is far more objective than subjective. The woman who pleases a man, who attracts him, in whom he delights, is pretty to his eyes, however plain to the multitude. Hence, in a sense, the world is full of pretty women; for somebody is fond of every one of them, and sees her in the best, most favorable light. She may not be beautiful, positively, even to him; she may not seem to have many handsome features; but she can not be positively plain; she must be at least good-looking to his partial vision; for, fortunately, such is the decree of affection, the canon of sympathy."

**Flogging in Russia.**—Certain newspapers in Russia are protesting in a mild way against flogging as a penalty for non-payment of taxes by the peasantry and other offenses. The practice is very common in rural Russia, and there is a general belief among the intelligent classes that the peasant is not only indifferent to flogging but regards it as one of the pillars of the Russian social order. This assumption is warmly challenged by the papers referred to, the chief of which is *Novosti*, St. Petersburg. In support of its contention it publishes the views of an official who has lived for years among the peasants. He writes:

"To begin with, I am not aware of a single instance where flogging led to reformation, whereas in every village one can see men who had been industrious and law-abiding, but who have lost self-respect and the respect of others, through the degrading penalty of flogging. The feeling of humiliation and degradation deprived them of all incentive and ambition. Only the decent peasants are afraid of flogging, while the dregs of the peasantry would rather stand ten blows than be fined one rouble."

The fact that the peasants have so far submitted to flogging, the writer says, is explained by the lively recollections of the state of serfdom in which the old generation was brought up. Having lived under that system and its oppressions, this generation does not rebel against this survival; but the younger generation looks upon it with totally different feelings. Those especially who have attended school regard flogging as a great outrage, and when they are subjected to the humiliation the wrong is never effaced or forgotten.

## MRS. BESANT ON WOMEN AND CASTE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, has had an interview with Mrs. Annie Besant, to obtain her opinion of Indian women. Mrs. Besant thought them very intelligent, altho, of course, very different from European women. The seclusion of the women in the North of India she regards as a survival of the Mohammedan conquest. In Southern India women are much more free. Mrs. Besant thinks the Indian women are often highly educated, altho their education does not include reading and writing. All the teaching in the East is oral, and this habit of storing memory to an extraordinary extent accounts for the ease with which Indian students pass examinations in which a good memory plays a great rôle. The women have much influence, for an Indian will not act on public matters against the advice of his mother or his grandmother. Mrs. Besant does not defend child-marriages, especially as when a child husband dies his widow is condemned to life-long celibacy. The interviewer then asked Mrs. Besant about the caste question.

"I consider the four great castes a great advantage to a social system" [was the unexpected answer], "but I do not believe in the present subdivisions of caste. In the Brahmin caste alone there are something like a hundred subdivisions. Of course the very idea and theory of caste becomes absurd if you do not believe, as I do, in Reincarnation. Those who hold that doctrine know that when caste was real each soul was born into the caste for which its qualities fitted it, and they believe position in this world was then the direct outcome of the evolutionary position of the soul. I suppose you know that there are four great castes—those who assist in the production of material wealth, those engaged in commerce, those to whom belong administrative work, which includes magistrates, soldiers, and so on, and those who are teachers, this last caste being the highest of all and least provided with this world's goods. . . . It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Indians are not believers in their own caste system; all the sympathies of the great majority are with it, and the pious Shudra is as proud of his caste as is the Brahmin. Of course, to English people the idea that one caste is not able to break bread with another is revolting, but you must remember that Indians do not consider the matter as we do. Nothing astonishes them more than the fact that English people can never meet without eating or drinking together. Indians consider that social life means conversation; they will sit and smoke and talk for hours, and then, when they must eat, they go away by themselves and get through the operation as quickly as possible, alone, or with men of their own caste."

Mrs. Besant professed to be against the practise of sending out English women as doctors and nurses. The Indians are suspicious of them, as the first were invariably missionaries who made their knowledge an excuse for proselytizing. But she is much in favor of having Indian women trained as doctors and nurses. At the Theosophical Societies' headquarters at Benares a beginning has already been made to train Indian widows as doctors and nurses under the direct supervision of their own religious teachers.

## RUSSIAN DUST-STORMS.

THE *Revue Encyclopedique* (July 15) gives an interesting abstract of an article in the Belgian review *Ciel et Terre* regarding the terrible dust-storms of Southern Russia, which we translate below:

"It is to M. Klossovsky, professor in the University of Odessa, that we are indebted for this study. Thanks to a network of meteorological stations intelligently established, he has been able first to centralize and then to discuss and compare nearly 300 descriptions of storms occurring in the years 1892 and 1893. The whirlwinds occur in three groups, of which the severest was observed on the 29th and 30th of April, 1893. The dust, accompanied by very strong east winds, comes from the shore of the Sea of Azov. At the east of Russia is a region of high atmospheric pressure; to the south a cyclone which advances slowly, the whirlwinds occupying the boundary region between the high

pressure and the cyclone. The narratives of the Don Cossacks, of those in the districts north of the Tauride, of Iékaterinoslav, and of a part of those of Poltawa, present a pitiable picture. In some places the ground was removed to a thickness of 18 centimeters [7 inches]. In the central part of the district of Berdearisk, a little port on the Sea of Azov, great damage was done. Curiously enough, a long strip of land along the sea-shore escaped injury, but further from the shore the fields were more and more devastated, hills of sand, some of them three meters [9 feet] high, were formed, attesting the passage of a terrible storm, and the ravines were choked up. The storm raged only in this district, where 500 square kilometers [180 square miles] of cereals were destroyed. To the west and north the storm lost its devastating character and became a haze formed of fine powder, which from May 1 to May 3 was apparent even as far north as St. Petersburg, and in Finland, Sweden, and Denmark. This haze resembled, according to M. Poproujeriko, a comet of which the dust storms formed the head and the rarefied mass of haze represented the tail.

"We will now proceed to some general remarks on these storms. In general a diurnal period can be noted; the dusty haze appears ordinarily at the eastern horizon at dawn, attains its greatest force about 2 P.M., and ceases toward evening. In some localities, nevertheless, the phenomenon persists till night. The irregularity of the manner in which the earth is raised in streaks goes to show the existence of whirling motion; thus, in the Government of Iékaterinoslav, four to five parallel zones that are absolutely devastated are separated by flourishing vegetation. As to chemical analysis, it has given the same results for various specimens of powder taken from different regions; all contained humus, carbonates, and a high proportion of organic substances of vegetable and animal origin."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT STOWAWAYS.

SOME novel facts about stowaways are related by a writer in *Chambers's Journal*. As showing what a number of voyages can be made by one stowaway within a short space of time, a good illustration is on record, and is as follows:

"The individual in question began at Glasgow, and concealed himself on a boat about to start for Liverpool. Upon reaching that place, he shipped himself on a liner bound for Boston, Mass. This vessel had to bring him back again, by direction of the United States officials. Again an Atlantic liner was patronized; but he was discovered at Queenstown. Some of the passengers, pitying his wretched appearance when brought on deck, subscribed sufficient money to pay the culprit's passage to New York. Two or three more times he managed to reach Liverpool, subsequently having his fare paid, before again reaching American ports. This game, however, got played out, and he set out for the Far West, traveling as usual free of expense. Arriving at San Francisco, he stowed himself away on a ship loading for Melbourne. Thence he got to Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Port Said, and Malta. At each place he landed and traveled by another vessel. At Malta, this enterprising stowaway actually concealed himself on board a British warship—H.M.S. *Serapis*. At Port Said he was conveyed ashore and given into the hands of the British Consul with instructions to send him to England. This was done; and in due course the prisoner was brought up at a London police court, where, being remanded, all the foregoing facts were elicited. Were the incidents not so well authenticated, it would be very difficult to credit such a story.

"In addition to being a nuisance and expense, stowaways incur great danger of a violent death. In one instance a man hid himself away in a chain-locker, and when the anchor was hove up the unfortunate creature was crushed to death, the noise made by the steam-winch and the rattling of the chain drowning his cries. Upon another occasion a man was found dead under the main hatch of one of the National Line of steamers. He had concealed himself before the vessel left Liverpool, and died of suffocation. Curiously enough, in his pocket was found a novel entitled 'Doomed on the Deep.' In a third case, a man hid himself in the forepart of a steamer bound for London. While proceeding up the River Thames she collided with another steamer, and the stowaway was crushed to death."



## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

## The State of Trade.

The volume of general trade throughout the East, South, Southwest, and on the Pacific coast is no larger in volume. In fact, at several southern and eastern centers rather more of quiet is reported than a week ago. At western and central western points, with some exceptions, signs are conspicuous of the favorable influences on business of the prospectively enormous Indian corn crop, and the very large harvest of spring wheat. At the East stimulating influences are found in continued activity in leading industrial lines, notably iron and steel, the recent marked advance in prices of which metals at eastern centers is being echoed from Chicago and St. Louis.

Business failures throughout the United States number 192 this week, which, when all conditions are considered, show a falling-off to almost the level of the week in previous comparatively normal years, say 1892, when the total was 169, and in 1891 when it was 186. In the third week of August, in the midst of the panic of 1893, the total number reported was 456, and in the like week last year it was 195.—*Bradstreet's, August 24.*

## New York Bank Statement—Success of Strikes.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$3,700,200 in surplus reserve, and the latter now stands at \$37,566,675. Loans expanded \$2,257,300 and deposits decreased \$5,141,700. In the cash items, specie increased \$510,300, and legal tenders decreased \$5,141,700. Circulation increased \$35,200. . . .

The strongest evidence that trade is in a pretty good condition is the success of strikes. Were the demand for goods falling off fast it would be a very easy thing to keep the manufacturers together in their refusals of increases and allow works to shut down for a few weeks if the workmen were persistent. Instead of that the week was notable for the concessions to the men.—*The Journal of Commerce, August 26.*

## CHESS.

## The Hastings Tournament.

LASKER and TSCHIGORIN in the LEAD—PILLSBURY A GOOD SECOND.

The following is the standing of the players, after the completion of the fifteenth round:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin . . . . .	6½	8½	Pillsbury . . . . .	11½	3½
Bardeleben . . . . .	8½	6½	Pollock . . . . .	7½	7½
Bird . . . . .	7	8	*Schiffers . . . . .	7½	6½
Blackburne . . . . .	7	8	Schlechter . . . . .	7½	7½
Burn . . . . .	6½	8½	Steinitz . . . . .	9	6
*Gunsberg . . . . .	5	9	Tarrasch . . . . .	8	7
*Janowski . . . . .	6	8	*Teichmann . . . . .	6	8
Lasker . . . . .	12	3	Tinsley . . . . .	5½	9½
Marco . . . . .	5½	9½	Tschigorin . . . . .	12	3
Mason . . . . .	8	7	Vergani . . . . .	3	12
Mieses . . . . .	4½	10½	Walbrodt . . . . .	9	6

\* Adjourned games 2.

We cannot give all the games of this tournament; but we will publish those of special interest.

We select this week the game in which the Tschigorin, the Russian, beat Lasker, the *de facto* champion of the world.

What's the use of having a first-rate lamp if you put a wrong chimney on it?

The "Index to Chimneys" tells what chimney belongs to every lamp and burner.

Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, will send it free.

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

## Queen's Pawn Opening.

MR. LASKER.

White.

1 P-Q 4  
2 Kt-K B 3  
3 P-B 4  
4 Kt P x B  
5 Kt-B 3  
6 P-K 3  
7 P x P  
8 B-Q 2  
9 P x B (b)  
10 R-K Kt sq (c)  
11 Q-Kt 3  
12 Q-Kt 5 ch  
13 B x Q ch  
14 B-Q 3  
15 P-K B 4  
16 K-K 2  
17 R-Kt 3  
18 Q-R-K Kt sq  
19 B-B 2  
20 B-B sq  
21 B-R 3  
22 B-B 5  
23 P-Q R 4 (e)  
24 R-Q Kt sq  
25 R (Kt 3)-Kt sq  
26 R-Q Kt 2  
27 K-Q 2  
28 R (K Kt sq)-Q Kt sq  
29 B-R 3  
30 R-Kt 5  
31 B-B sq  
32 R-R sq  
33 R (Kt 5)-Kt sq  
34 P-B 3  
35 R-R 3  
36 K-K 2  
37 P-K 4  
38 B x P  
39 B-K 3 (f)  
40 B-B 2  
41 R-Kt sq ch (g)  
42 R (R 3)-R sq  
43 R (R sq)-Kt sq  
44 R-Q Kt 4  
45 B-Kt sq (h)  
46 R-Q sq  
47 R-Q 2  
48 R-Kt 5 (i)  
49 P x P  
50 B-R 4 (k)  
51 K-B 2  
52 R (Q 2)-Q 5  
53 B-Q 8  
54 B x Kt (m)  
55 R x P (n)

MR. TSCHIGORIN.

Black.

P-Q 4  
B-Kt 5  
B x Kt (a)  
Kt-Q B 3  
P-K 3  
B-Kt 5  
Q x P  
B x Kt  
K Kt-K 2  
Q-K R 4  
Kt-Q sq  
Q x Q  
P-B 3  
Kt-Kt 3  
Castles  
R-B sq (d)  
P-Q B 4  
P-B 5  
P-B 4  
R-K B 2  
R-Q B 3  
R-R 3  
Kt-B 3  
B-Q 2  
Kt (Kt 3)-K 2  
Kt-Q 4  
R-R 4  
P-Q Kt 3  
P-Kt 3  
R-R 3  
Kt-Q sq  
Kt-B 2  
Kt-Q 3  
Kt-K B 2  
P-K Kt 4  
P x P  
Kt-B 3  
Kt-R 4  
P-B 5  
R-R 4  
K-B sq  
P-K 4  
Kt-Kt 2  
R-B 2  
Kt-K 3  
Kt (K 3)-Q sq  
Kt-B 3  
R x P  
Kt (B 2) x P  
R-K Kt 2  
R-Kt 3  
R-R 8 (l)  
Kt-Q 6 ch  
P x B  
R (R 8)-K Kt 8.

## NOTES BY EMIL KEMENY.

- (a) It seems White had better played 3 P-K 3.  
(b) Black's line of play is quite original; it is questionable, however, whether it is correct.  
(c) P-K 4, it seems, was proper. White should not occupy either Kt file as long as the Q is in the center and easily gets to the rescue.  
(d) Black intends now to advance the Q B P so as to shut out the White K B. White should have played 17 P-B 5, which would enable him to maintain a superior game.  
(e) White should have played on his twentieth turn R-Q Kt sq, and try to establish an attack on the Q side, since the King's attack was gone; afterward Black was enabled to play P-K B 4.  
(f) B-Q 2, it seems, was preferable. Black now gains an important move—P-B 5.  
(g) White could now with R-R 5 force the exchange of Rooks, which would fairly equalize the position.  
(h) R-Kt 5, it seems, was still proper. White somehow misjudged the position, and unluckily played for the win of the advanced Q B P, which he could never capture.

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- (i) If R x P, then Black wins the exchange by continuing Kt-Q 3.  
(k) Loss of time, as demonstrated by Black's masterly reply, R-K Kt 2. B-Q 4 was probably preferable, yet it seems the game was beyond repair already.  
(l) The commencing of a beautiful combination.  
(m) K-B sq was not any better, for Black would continue Kt (B 3)-K 4, followed by Kt x P, and wins.  
(n) White could have prolonged the battle by playing B-B 7.

A chess-editor is not an infallible creature, and mistakes will and do occur in spite of the greatest care. These are due in many instances to the fact that the chess-editor could not correct the proofs, and, in some cases, to what may be called mental aberration. For instance, in giving the reply to the unsound key-move of 76 (July 13), we wrote Q-B 6, when we intended to write Q-Kt 5. We are conscious of these occasional blunders, and we strive to prevent them.

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About seven months ago a friend called my attention to the Electropoise, which he had found beneficial, and willing to try anything to benefit my condition secured one. I have not been cured but GREATLY BENEFITED by its use. Have never taken one mouthful of medicine, and to-day am able to walk about without the use of a cane, also to go up and down stairs. I would most cheerfully recommend the Electropoise, for to the blessing of God, upon it use, do I owe my present health.

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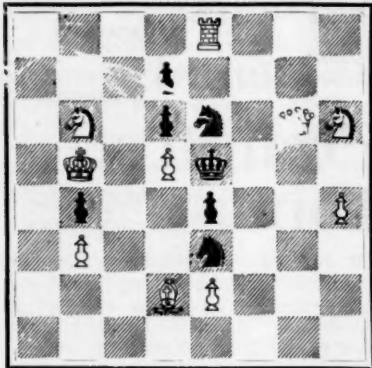
## Problem 85.

A PRIZE-WINNER.

(From "Elementary Chess Problems." By J. P. Taylor.)

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 4; Kts on K 3 and 6; Ps on K 5, Q 2 and 3, and Q Kt 5.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q Kt 4; Q on K Kt 6; B on Q 2; Kts on KR 6 and Q Kt 6; R on K 8; Ps on K 2, Q 5, KR 4, and Q Kt 3.

White mates in two moves.

## Current Events.

Monday, August 19.

The Kentucky campaign is opened by a joint debate on silver between the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor. . . . The California State silver convention meets at San Francisco. . . . A hotel fire in Denver, resulting from a boiler explosion, causes great loss of life. . . . The wages of 5,000 miners are increased at Calumet, Mich. . . . Ex-Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, dies.

Three hundred persons are killed in Toola, Russia, by an explosion in the artillery barracks; Nihilists are suspected. . . . There is severe fighting in Cuba. . . . Lord Wolseley is formally announced commander-in-chief of the British

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Army. . . . The Formosa rebellion is reported to be at an end.

Tuesday, August 20.

An agreement is reached between the United States and Spain for the settlement of the Mora claim; the principal alone is to be paid. . . . Gold is withdrawn from the Treasury for export, but the Syndicate deposits \$2,000,000 and the reserve is again raised to the mark. . . . A general elections of delegates to the constitutional convention is held in South Carolina; two-thirds of the delegates will be Tillman followers. . . . The proposed bull-fight at the Atlanta Exposition is given up.

The British Government instructs its Minister to insist on a proper inquiry into the Chinese massacres. . . . The Porte again rejects the Armenian reforms proposed by the Powers.

Wednesday, August 21.

The Ohio Democratic State convention meets; ex-Governor Campbell is again nominated. . . . Governor Brown, of Maryland, favors the withdrawal of Mr. Hurst and the holding of another State convention. . . . The State Department is said to have decided to demand the release of Waller. . . . Senator Quay is believed to have won his fight for the chairmanship of the State committee in Pennsylvania.

Further attacks on American missions in China are reported. . . . Twenty thousand jute workers strike in Dundee, Scotland; there is no disorder. . . . An English passenger steamer is sunk by a collision in the English Channel; all the passengers and crew are saved.

Thursday, August 22.

A considerable demand for small notes to move the crops is made upon the Treasury. The Nebraska Democrats, in State convention, declare for free coinage. Anti-Trust tobacco manufacturers meet to consider means of fighting the Trust. . . . Clothing strikers win in Boston and New York. . . . Kentucky Democrats talk of withdrawing the candidate, General Hardie, on account of his free-silver speeches.

The American mission-school near Foo-Chow is attacked and wrecked; four native pupils are wounded; more trouble is feared by foreigners in southern China. . . . A number of Chinese soldiers revolt at Tientsin and kill many persons. . . . Mr. Balfour declares in favor of an international bimetallic conference, but says he cannot commit his colleagues in the cabinet to his position.

Friday, August 23.

The State Department is said to be dissatisfied with Mr. Eustis, our Minister to France, owing to his failure to press the Waller case. . . . Over a million is withdrawn from the Treasury for export. . . . The miners' strike in Indiana is ended, the operators conceding the scale demanded. . . . The New York liquor-dealers adopt resolutions in favor of Sunday closing.

The Chinese Government appoints Lin Ping Chang High Commissioner to investigate the massacre; he is an anti-foreigner, and his appointment causes great dissatisfaction in England and America. . . . The report of the outrages at Foo-Chow is denied.

Saturday, August 24.

The Navy Department receives information of an insult to the American flag by the French officers at Tamatave; an apology is promptly made and accepted. . . . General Hardie, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Kentucky, refuses to withdraw, and a bolt is feared.

The Ku-Cheng commission is proceeding with the investigation; the consular representatives are present. . . . The Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur.

Sunday, August 25.

Fifteen Bannock Indians are reported to have been killed by cattle-men. . . . A bull-fight takes place at Cripple Creek; 5,000 people witness the spectacle. . . . A general strike of clothing cutters is threatened in Chicago.

Two Spanish priests are reported to have been murdered by a Chinese mob in Hoyun. . . . A Mohammedan rebellion breaks out in Kan-Su, China. . . . Cholera is reported at Vladivostok, Russia.

## A Pointer to Travelers.

An old traveler, whose business carries him over to New York almost every week, says that he goes by the Norwich Line winter and summer. In winter, because the route of the Norwich boats lies entirely within the Sound, which makes it much the safer. In summer, because their dining-rooms are on the upper deck, where you get plenty of natural light and fresh air while you eat. Certainly the enjoyment of a good dinner on board ship is greatly increased by being up above the water, where you can get a fresh breeze and a snatch of scenery between bites. It is not a very good promoter of appetite and digestion to be packed off down in the hold with only such air to breathe as creeps down the stairway. There are probably a good many others who share this experienced traveler's opinions. The Norwich Line has been running with full boats all the season.

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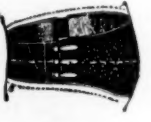
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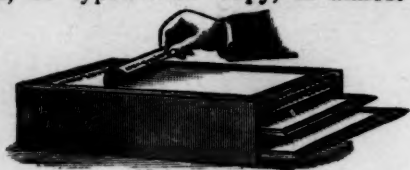
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